The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 117 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd	May	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9600	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th		Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru ..	Y. Nakano ..	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	I. Ota	4625	17th May	20th May
Jinsen Maru ..	F. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7635	..	22nd May
City of Sparta* ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	655	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 21st May †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 21st May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450. Steamer carries a Surgeon but no stewardess.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5,422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th May 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

Have you tried Zymole Trokey's? If you haven't get, a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the seditions and refresh the mouth. 5

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

NURSE WANTED for voyage Home on May 29th, 2nd class fare paid, in return for services. Baby 7 months old. Personal interview necessary. Apply MRS. LUCAS, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. 725

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED a smart and honest TRAVELLER for our Hardwear and Old Coats trade as well as to execute our up-country decrees. Persons having previous experience should apply immediately with copies of testimonials to THE AGENT, E. DAFFERN & Co. P. O. Box No. 127, Bombay. 722

WANTED—A French family have a large cool well furnished room with small south verandah and large bathroom attached; to let with good board for 2 chums or married couple, Rs. 125 each. Electric light fan and lift. Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box 510 Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED—A few GRADUATES to work as ASSISTANT MASTERS, in the High School, Khairpur-Mir's. Initial salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications and experience. One of the applicants should be a B.Sc. or a B.A. with science as his voluntary subject. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to—
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, Esq, MA.,
Principal, High School, Khairpur-Mir's.
Khairpur-Mir's, 13th May, 1915. 727

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for Girls' Normal School, Lucknow, from July. Candidates should have training and experience and a knowledge of the vernacular. Salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to 150. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Lucknow, before 1st June, 1915. 189

WANTED a highly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.
Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.
Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED.

WANTED—Two SECOND HAND STEAM BOILERS pressure 150 to 200. Apply to RAI NAGARMAL GOPIMAL, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi. 733

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MOTOR BIKE, any good make, with Side Car complete. Apply Box 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 732

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MOTOR MECHANIC. One with practical experience and long service preferred. Pay according to qualifications.
Apply with references to "B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED two graduates specialised in Science and History. Christians preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL, C. M S. High School, Jubbulpore C. P. 190.

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED by the 1st August, 1915, for the Dredger "Pentland" at Negapatam, 52 tons, 85 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER with 1st Class Board of Trade's Certificate. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, inclusive terms.
For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 181

WANTED two B.A's., and one B.Sc., or a B.A., with Mathematics to teach Higher classes in the New English High School, Nagpur. Law students need not apply. Salary starting from Rs. 50 or 60 rising to 80 or 100 accordingg to qualifications and work. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 31st of May..
G. J. PURUSHE,
726 Head Master.

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.
Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

WANTED a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 50 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Good prospects on approved service. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 6th June, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 12th May, 1915. 184

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once two PIPE LINE SUB-INSPECTORS for the Agra Water Works on a salary of Rs. 35 per month each with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.
Applicants must possess mechanical knowledge and be able to read and write English, They will be employed on supervision of house connections, public standposts and meters, and should submit copies of their testimonials which will not be returned to
THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
182 Agra.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 184

TO BE LET.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 185

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ENGINE AND BOILER AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Engineer's Workshops, Byculla, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the officer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1915. 552

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the following sections:—
(1) From Cambay to Dohad (inclusive); on Petlad Vaso Railway; and on the section from Samlaya to Godhra.
(2) From Dohad (exclusive) to Alot (inclusive); and on the section from Nagda to Ujjain.
Forms of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
N. MARRYAT.
Ag. Loco and Carriage.
Superintendent.
Parel Works, 11th May, 1915.
689

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CASTALIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 17th May, 1915. 723

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 106 BAGS OF JAMBOOSARI DHANA.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction by order of Messrs. Oomedchand Kashiram at their Godown at Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of Gangaram Dharsey.
106 Bags Jambosari Bhana.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA'S SEASON
For Two Weeks only.
IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM
On the very first night of the opening.
TO-DAY.
ROSHANARA
In her famous dances, Birth of Lakshmi, Glowworm, Latest Society Dances and Old Indian Dances (Harvest and Snake).
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
In her operatic and other songs and songs with Lute.
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer
"1914"
A drama in film in which most striking scenes of the present war are seen.
Two shows nightly (Including Sundays)
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Change of Programme by Artistes on Wednesday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
Instantaneous Success!!
LEIGH AND LEIGHTON
Operatic vocalists and Dainty Dancers.
Featuring:—
"A TANGO DREAM"
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES
KINEMACOLOR—1915.
The Fighting Chiefs of India
THE BERYL CORONET
A Sherlock Holmes Mystery
Another Big Success!
Miss ADDIE LEIGH
with the golden voice in a repertoirs from Grand Opera to Ragtime.

Specially for the Gujarathi Speaking Audience.
Only one Night.
THE EMPIRE THEATRE,
NEAR BORI BUNDER.
The ever popular Comedy
MANAPMAN
in Marathi by
THE
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,
Thursday, 20th May at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, and Annas 8.
Tickets will be had at Mandali's Lodge at Tijoriwallas Bungalow, Grant Road corner, from Monday 17th May 1915.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in England.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated in Canada.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

One thing is sure, Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1915.

NO. 5284.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th July 1915. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 11375, dated 20th November, 191.., printed at pages 2874 and 2875 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, dated the 26th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates:

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an out-door life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.

(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.

(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

Note.—The certificates (iii) and (v) must bear date not further back than the 1st April of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the Forest Research Institute and College.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledge of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held early in October on a date to be fixed by Government in the office of the Senior Conservator of Forests and under his supervision or under the supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer appointed by him for the purpose. The candidate will be required to write a full precis of two passages in English, one read out by a European and the other by an Indian officer, followed by a colloquial examination. The examination in Mathematics will consist of two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra, and the other in Geometry and Trigonometry, for each of which three hours will be allowed. After this examination is over, the answers will be forwarded under sealed cover to the President, Forest Research Institute and College direct.

The standard in Mathematics is a practical knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Mensuration, Geometry (including the first three books of Euclid) and elementary Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms). No candidate who fails to obtain half the full marks in each paper will be considered to have passed

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;

(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in, such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence in December of the year preceding that in which the College course begins, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department:

(c) to undergo a physical test such as a go-as-you-please-journey of twelve miles over undulating or hilly country to be completed within four hours. The test will be performed by the candidate under the direct supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer towards the end of the first month of the practical training in the forests, which will follow the provisional selection of the candidate by Government.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

8. A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College;

(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

9. After a student has been at the College for two months, the President may remove him if in his opinion the student does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to follow the College course intelligently. The President may also remove the candidate from the College, if at any time during the course he is found to be physically unfit.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. The stipend is not payable for periods of vacation. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Forest Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

12. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be on probation for a period of one year, which may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest subdivision, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Last 2 Nights of the Present Programme.
AT 6-30—TO-NIGHT—AT 10 P.M.
Unprecedented Success of the
PATRIOTIC PIERROTS
Augmented by Choice Cinema.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th May, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.733 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.5 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.766 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 "
Minimum do. do.	83.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSW,WSW.
Movement of Wind	158 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.12 inches.
Total fall during month	0.12 "
Do. do. year	1.17 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.		LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth. on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
Mo.	17	m	0	26	25	7	17 m	6	26	16 1
			1	28a	27	8		7	25a	20 7
Tu.	18	m	0	59	25	3	18 m	8	57	16 6
			1a	27	4			8	3a	20 4
W.	19	m	1	36	24	10	19 m	7	31	17 0
			2	37a	26	10		8	44a	20 7
Th.	20	m	2	19	24	5	20 m	8	9	17 8
			3	17a	26	5		9	33a	20 8
Fr.	21	m	3	12	24	9	21 m	8	55	18 6
			4	4a	26	1		10	41a	20 5
Sat	22	m	4	20	23	10	22 m	9	57	19 3
			5	0a	25	10		11	54a	19 10
Sun.	23	m	5	39	24	1	23 m	11	23	19 10
			6	1a	25	9				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 17 (Monday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 6m
" 18 (Tuesday)	"	6m 4m.	"	7h. 7m
" 19 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m
" 20 (Thursday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m
" 21 (Friday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 8m
" 22 (Saturday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 8m
" 23 (Sunday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th May 1915 was 29.931 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Zymore Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

180—6

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma and Assam. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy seven inches, Moulmein four, Rangoon one and a half, Diamond Island one, Muitkyina two, Cherapunji twelve, Silchar six, Dhubri three, Sibsagar, Tezpur and Gauhati one and a half, Chittagong, Bangalore and Hanamkonda one, Kurnool three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Hissar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess, more particularly at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Jodhpur and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.29" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.13", Mormugao 2.00" and Karwar 0.26". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been nearly general in the Konkan but has decreased slightly in Malabar. In the inland districts, Bangalore reports a heavy fall of 1.10" and Saugor a fall of 0.29". Conditions have become more settled in Malabar.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur also in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 17th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st, Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	87.1	75.0	70	..	10.82	—0.13
Jask	24.5	80.9	47	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	98.5	86.9	22	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.5	82.8	57	..	0.95	—0.86
Rawalpindi	108.7	69.5	23	..	11.64	0.86
Lahore	113.8	79.4	31	..	5.26	1.11
Hissar	111.4	88.4	62	..	3.92	..
Ambala	108.7	81.1	52	..	6.55	0.32
Delhi	109.5	91.0	37	..	12.10	8.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.8	91.5	30	..	8.17	6.14
Mainpuri	111.3	90.3	29	..	4.73	2.12
Jhansi	110.8	88.6	26	..	3.66	1.63
Cawnpore	109.8	89.5	24	..	3.52	1.27
Allahabad	111.4	91.8	20	..	5.06	2.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.4	79.4	59	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	88.8	81.0	85	..	2.43	0.82
Ajmer	104.2	80.6	52	..	3.70	2.03
Jalpore	106.7	73.8	47	..	3.86	2.00
Kotah	108.8	81.4	34	..	5.93	4.43
GAJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	79.2	80	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	87.3	81.3	76	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.3	81.8	76	..	1.33	0.82
Rajkot	103.3	77.1	59	..	0.46	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	106.0	79.0	70	..	0.21	—0.57
Surat	94.9	80.7	68	..	0.83	0.38
Ahmedabad	108.6	79.0	60	..	0.33	—0.13
Deesa	105.3	77.3	64	..	0.96	0.37
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	100.6	75.1	58	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.1	84.9	48	..	3.94	0.89
Saugor	105.0	80.6	57	0.29	4.10	1.40
Hoshangabad	106.3	84.2	43	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	105.0	80.9	62	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	106.4	81.5	55	..	5.88	3.62
Amraoti	110.9	83.3	57	..	4.93	2.52
Nagpur	108.6	88.3	41	..	6.31	3.04
Chanda	108.5	89.0	43	..	6.16	2.47
Raipur	109.7	88.1	30	..	4.21	1.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	82.4	72	0.13	1.36	0.71
Ratnagiri	90.9	79.1	76	..	0.87	0.03
Mormugao	91.3	82.0	73	2.00	4.29	—2.06
Karwar	..	..	..	0.26	8.06	5.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	77.7	55	..	4.95	3.69
Ahmednagar	93.2	71.0	75	..	3.35	0.55
Poona	93.6	74.2	85	..	3.39	1.39
Sholapur	101.3	76.6	61	..	7.13	4.62
Bijapur	100.0	75.7	80	..	8.17	5.75
Belgaum	88.5	67.5	83	..	6.07	1.32
Ahmedabad	97.1	72.7	63	..	6.19	4.36
Nizamabad (Indur).	106.8	77.2	51	..	4.88	1.91
Hyderabad	101.2	76.7	68	0.05	5.62	2.06
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	77.1	80	0.28	4.86	—1.35
Calicut	84.3	75.7	94	0.71	21.10	7.06
Cochin	84.8	75.8	77	0.09	40.61	20.53
Colombo	87.2	80.9	85	..	39.83	—4.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	109.4	79.2	73	..	8.71	0 75
Bellary	92.3	76.5	56	..	7.57	3.41
Cuddapah	102.3	80.4	61	..	9.61	3.38
Madras	99.2	88.9	66	..	25.85	4.36
Bangalore	86.4	67.6	83	0.10	8.91	1.38
Coimbatore	90.3	72.2	74	..	10.10	1.36
Trichinopoly	98.4	81.6	58	..	11.41	—1.22
Negapatam	99.8	79.3	65	..	23.11	—7.97

AUSTRIAN CRUELTY.

GRAND DUKE'S REPRISAL.

The Petrograd newspapers are unanimous in expressing abhorrence at the conduct of the German submarine which tropedoed the trawler Vanilla and then drove off another trawler which went to the rescue of the crew.

The Press also notes with approval the action of the Grand Duke Nicholas in depriving captured Austrian officers, including those taken at Przemysl of their swords as a mark of disgrace on account of the barbarities practised by Austrians, such as the cutting out of the tongue of the soldier Makukha, recently reported.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36, 15,031-11; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 3,849-6; Subscriptions from Godhra Branch, Rs. 653-5; 8th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Subscriptions from Porebunder State, Rs. 398-2; Seth Mafatlal Gagabhai, Ahmedabad, Rs. 301; 8th Instalment from Northern Preventive Force Salt Department, Rs. 220; C. M. Mashruvala Esqr., Ahmedabad, Rs. 51; Subscription through Wadwan Thandar, Rs. 47; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; and Minor subscriptions, Rs. 1-6-6; Total Rs. 36,21,082-14-6.

WOMENS' BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. Rs. 375,012 H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bijkot, Rs. 750; per Mamlatdar of Dohad Rs. 49; per 4th Presidtncy Magistrate Bombay, Rs. 15; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, Rs. 1,813; per Mamlatdar of Godhra Rs. 232; per Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 35; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porebunder; People of Ranawao, Rs. 180; Proceeds performance given in Rajkot by Prof. Ram Murty, Rs. 300; Byculla club, 3rd monthly instalment, Rs. 250; Bhil Women of the Church Mission to the Bhils in Idar State, Rs. 6, total Rs. 378,642.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from—The Ahmedabad Branch; per Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon; Mohd. H. Kalchi, Chalisgaon; Narayan Bonkat, Chalisgaon; The Chief of Nanavadar; Mrs. Woolton; Nasik; The people of Salsette, per the Mamlatdar; H. H. the Maharajah of Pudukottah; The Women of Hundgund, Bijapur Dist;per Major Coghill, Palanpur; per Mrs. Rendall, Junagadh; Junagadh State Branch; Mrs. Ashby; Mrs. Ivan Boyd; per Mahalkari of Umbergaon; Grocers of Umbergaon; Ismail David; Sorabji B. Patel; Farsees of Nargol; Dinsha Adarji Wadia; per Majim Nyayadish of Bantwa; Messrs. Madon, Sons Co; per Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar; The People of Sisodra; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; per Mrs. Hudson, Godhra; Panch Mahals Branch; Raj Kumari of Lunavada; Mrs. Hamid Ali; H. H. the Rani of Sunth; Mrs. Longley and Miss Morgan; Poona Branch; Rao Saheb R. G. Naik, Belgaum; Mrs. Emanuel, Alibag; the Mamlatdar of Godhra; Chief of Manawadar and other Bantwa Bhagdars; Mrs. Sykes; Mrs. Sievwright; Mrs. Cameron; Scout M. David; Rao Saheb R. G. Naik; Miss Gubbay; Mrs. W. Morris; Mr. Mobadji; Mr. Ramsay; Mrs. Emanuel; Junagadh Branch; per Majim Hyayadhich of Bantwa (20 kuran shariffs); Mrs. Donovan; Mrs. Murdoch; Miss Raymond; A Friend, Baroda; Miss Preece.

ST. JOHN RED CROSS GIFTS.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF GIFTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Austen Smith, late Civil Surgeon, Simla, who is now the Officer Commanding No. 1 Indian General Hospital, Kitchener Indian Hospital, Brighton, writing with reference to St. John Ambulance Red Cross Gifts for the sick and wounded says.—"Now we have been working for some weeks I can say more about the value of the Red Cross Gifts supplied to my Hospital. We have found them of the greatest use to us in our work and the comforts and clothing are much appreciated by our patients and we are most grateful for the gifts. I should be very glad if our gratitude for the gifts could be communicated to the generous donors."

GIFT BY THE HINDU BISCUIT CO. OF DELHI.

The Hindu Biscuit Company of Delhi has just made a handsome gift of another 500 lbs. or their famous biscuits to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association for the sick and wounded. To show how much this gift is appreciated, not only by the Indian Council, but also by the sick and wounded, the following extracts from a letter from the Officer Commanding the War Hospital, Marine Lines, Bombay, to the St. John Ambulance Association will be of interest.—

"I have the honour to report that nearly 80 lbs. of biscuits per month so very kindly supplied by you have been used in this hospital. The biscuits have been very much appreciated by the sick and wounded of the overseas forces. This luxury has only been supplied by you (The St. John Ambulance Association) and I can hardly tell you how very much it has been appreciated, as the convalescent only get their first meal at midday. The continued favour of your supplying 80 lbs. of biscuits per month would be a great boon to the sick and wounded."

PRESENT OF A MOTOR AMBULANCE BY RANI OF BIJRI.

Her Highness the Rani of Bijri has made a present of a Motor Ambulance to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. This motor ambulance, which will be included in a fleet of Motor Ambulances being sent to the Front, will be despatched at the end of the present month.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF USE BY AUSTRIANS

Among the documents seized at Przemysl have been found conclusive proofs of the use by the Austrians of explosive bullets. It appears that on Jan. 25, by order of General Selivanoff, the Commander of Division Christiakoff informed General Kusmanek that, owing to the repeated use of such projectiles by the garrison, contrary to the international obligations entered into by the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Russian Commander-in-Chief had given instructions that the prisoners taken with them in their possession should be treated as convicted criminals and shot out of hand.

The answer of the commander of the fortress was of an evasive character. While he did not deny that his troops made use of explosive bullets he intimated that he had transmitted the contents of the communication to his supreme head, and had received from him an order to inform General Christiakoff that for every Austrian soldier executed in the threatened manner two Russians would be put to death. The Russian protest, however, produced the desired result, and from that date the use of explosive bullets by the Przemysl garrison came to an end. That this was no mere coincidence is shown by a confidential order found among the fortress papers. It was dated Jan. 26, headed, "Concerning the use of U cartridges," and contained the following:

"U cartridges (infantry ranging cartridges) which are in possession of the troops or in the establishments of the garrison of the fortress are to be delivered as soon as possible to the artillery depot. A report must be made to the depot as to the number of cartridges surrendered not later than Jan. 30. In future these cartridges are to be issued only by special order of the staff of the fortress."

In other parts of the front, however, the employment of this proscribed ammunition continues. Thus, on a front of about thirty miles on the Nida and Pilitza, the enemy, on April 18, fired exclusively with explosive bullets.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

"QUITE A SERIOUS CASE.."

Referred to by counsel as "quite a serious case," was a breach of promise action which was disposed of on April 16, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Scrutton and a common jury. The lady was awarded £60 damages..

The parties were Miss Rose Drasny, a dress maker, of Ferndale-road, Brixton, and Mr. Arthur William Frederick Hubbard, a printer's manager, of Sugar House lane, Stratford. According to counsel they were close companions for nine years and became formally engaged in July 1913. The defendant did not deny the engagement, but said it was the lady who broke it.

It was arranged that the wedding should take place in December 1914, but Hubbard seemed to have met another lady, and his affection for Miss Drasny cooled. When they met on August 8 they quarrelled and Hubbard declined to marry her. She taxed him with loving another and he admitted it.

In reply to a letter written by Hubbard, Miss Drasny wrote angrily and jealously. She was now sorry that such a letter was sent, but it certainly did not break off the engagement as was suggested by the defendant. In course of the letter Miss Drasny wrote:—

. . . I thank God from the bottom of my heart. He has saved me from such a scoundrel. You have told me thousands of lies—you have been carrying on with that girl, Nelly, ever since you were introduced to her. . . .

Thank Heaven, I have found you out before I was married—if ever I did get married to you. You cannot say you do not know the character of the woman you have chosen. She has been with dozens of men. What a luxury for you, old dear. She will drain you of every farthing, and good luck to her if she can do it. That is all she wants you for. . . .

Do you call yourself a man, you mean humbug! Everybody else calls you a dirty scoundrel, and that is all you are. I will give you a word of advice before I close, because, although you can never come back to me, I still have a little sympathy for you. You have always been too pig-headed. . . .

SORRY FOR THE LETTER.

Miss Drasny, in her evidence, said she was very upset when she wrote this letter. She was sorry she said certain things in it, and would not have written them if she had taken more time to think about it. She did not know what salary the defendant got, but thought it was £100 or £150 a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Metcalf: She was still ready and willing to marry the defendant.

When you wrote, "I thank God from the bottom of my heart He has saved me from such a scoundrel," did you mean it?—Yes, at the time I wrote it.

You suggested in your letter that he had been carryingg on with this girl in an immoral way?—Yes.

And that is the sort of man you still want to marry?—It is no use me saying that now because I have heard he is married.

The jury found as stated and judgment was entered accordingly..

MASS MEETING OF MILL HANDS AT PAREL.

PRESENTATION OF A BADGE BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a large gathering of millhands was held on Sunday afternoon at Ferguson Road. Interesting wrestling matches from different millhands' gymnisiums were arranged and though the crowd was immense, order was maintained by the volunteers of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. Messrs. S. M. Edwardes, S. K. Bole, H. A. Talcherkar, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad and Mr. Coxen, Police Superintendent, and several Mill officers were present. At this gathering Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Police Commissioner, took occasion to present an inscribed silver badge to a mill jobber, Chhotu Bishweshwar, for rendering the Police valuable assistance. The facts of the case were that on 3rd March 1915, a free fight took place in the Shimga holidays at Parel between two river "Koli" dancing parties, who were both on a begging excursion and both in a state of intoxication.. If the affray one man was killed and five others seriously injured. Chhotu Bishweshwar who happened to pass at the time, realising that the affray was serious went to the assistance of the weaker party and succeeded in arresting the ring-leader and subsequently on information supplied by him, the police were enabled to arrest the second accused.

Mr. Edwardes whilst presenting the badge remarked that Chhotu Bishweswar's help in the matter was admittedly of a very practical character and without his assistance the police of G. Division might have been unable to bring the chief culprits to book. Rao Bahadur Setalwad who tried the case complimented Chhotu Bishweswar on the action taken by him and Mr. Edwardes considered it only right to reward him for the services to the police by presentingg him with the inscribed silver badge and he only hoped that Chhotu will live long to wear it and that his example will inspire others to assist in protecting the poor and weak and in the preservation of law and order.

After some speeches and the presentation of turbans to the successful wrestlers the meeting dispersed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.
Castalia — Kelso — Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.
Iran — Peabody — Rangoon
Budrie — Howes — Havre
Linga — Cutbush — Karachi

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—
Steamers Kioto for Colombo and Calcutta

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 16th instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, having left that port on the 24th April last, with a general cargo and 60 cabin and 6 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, May 17th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Chariton ..... Choritonas.....D. Nanji & Co
D. & E. Locksley Hall..... .....N. N. & Co
F. City of Calcutta.....Miller.....K. N. & Co
H. Sailor Prince .....Chilvers.....D. Nanjee & Co
K Lowther Range.....Gundry.....T. M. & Co
N Angus.....Leyzell.....T. Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadri.....K. N. & Co
Matanadi.....N. N. & Co
Satrunjee.....K. N. & Co

M. D. D.

Baroda.....Horscroft .....M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karmala.....Evans..... P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Capri.....Alberto..... Baldovino & Co
7 Loredano.....Giacopello..... M. Italiana
8 Tosan Maru.....Nakano.....N. Y. Kaisha
10 Darien Maru.....Nasu..... N. Y. Kaisha
14 Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta.....Smith.....P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Circassia .....Osborne..... W. & A. G. & Co
4 Colaba.....Ross.....M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir.....Irving..... P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Daihoku Maru..... Haji Ajam

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Costalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Kioto.....Smith.....W. & A. G. Co
Nour-ul-Bahr.....Nacoda.....A. Malwany

EXPORTS.

May 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,302 bales cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 1,236 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Son; 894 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons.

Circassia (s) 51 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 84 bales wool raw, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 74 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 22 bales wool raw, B. Harbum; 25 bales wool raw, E. Mahomed; 5 bales wool raw, L. Goculdas; 13 bales wool raw, K. Moolji; 517 bales wool raw, D. Koondamnal; 19 bales wool raw, J. Simirmall.

City of Calcutta (s) 27 bales clipping wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Luther Range (s) 6,000 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 1,520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 192 cwts. dive dive seeds, A. Abdoola; 8 bales sheep skins, A. & E. H. Mahomed; 11 bales sheep skins, M. J. Doomabhoy & Co.; 76 bales sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 975 bales hemp raw, H. Govindji; 325 cwt. buffalo horns, R. M. Kooka; 27 bales cow hides, A. & E. H. Mahomed; 53 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 20 bales cow hides, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Sailor Prince (s) 17 bales cotton savri, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 50 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 5 casks chutney, F. Nowroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Darien Maru (s) 51 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 1,00 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 300 bales cotton, V. Rajaram & Co.; 2,700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Darien Maru (s) 51 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Darien Maru 9 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s.) 15 bales cotton shirting, E. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 150 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, E. Ebrahim & Co.; 47 cwt. gum bysopole, E. Navroji & Co.; 14 cwts. wheat soji, G. Lovji

FOR TAMSUI.

Malta (s) 50 cases opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Colaba (s) 110 bales cotton, K. Vishram & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Colaba from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,03,019 bags rice, 5 cases cheroots.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—40 bundles specie, 15 tins pearls, 16 cases asafoetida, 20 bundles attari, 19 bags raisins, 12 bundles rosebuds, 466 bags, 548 boxes, 240 bundles dates, 94 bundles skins, 119 bundles dry fish, 2,004 bags sardines, 13 bundles cuttles, 1 case fishmaws, 1 case sweetmeat, 3 bags b. seeds, 317 bundles wool.

S. S Kiota from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—47 packages clocks, 199 cases medicine, 300 drums, 50 half drums, caustic soda, 10 cases brass screws, 5 boxes bottled olives, 1,240 ship count barrels lubng oil, 1,500 cases mineral colza oil, 200 cases parafine wax, 10 cases parafine scale, 15 barrels, 5 cases lubng grease, 10 cases var

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

TREND OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 17.

The general tone of the Home telegrams for the past week indicate, that any apprehensions that might have existed regarding a serious shortage of wheat supplies for the United Kingdom have now been dispelled. The market is now described as weak, and there appears to be an abundance of wheat offering of all descriptions at lower rates. We have all along maintained, with the quantity of the cereal in sight from Canada, Argentina and India, a decline in rates was inevitable, but at the same time, we must admit, that this decline has so far not fulfilled our expectations. The reason probably being, that the cargoes are not yet arriving freely, and when this happens, say, in the course of a month, prices may be expected to give way much more. Montreal must now be fairly free of ice and Canadian wheat will be pushed forward. Though the crop this year is said to be deficient, what is available for export, will be sufficient to keep the steamers fully employed. Several charters have already been reported from Montreal to the United Kingdom at 8s. per quarter and 9s. 6d. to France. So that there shall be as little as possible to obstruct the free shipment of wheat from Canada, it is reported that Government have arranged with underwriters to exempt shipowners from paying the extra premium to cover the ice risk. This additional insurance works out at about 5d. to 6d. a quarter: it is not very much, but still, whatever it is, it favours wheat, particularly our Ally France, who is reported to have made large purchases in this quarter. Then there is the question of our 2,000,000 tons surplus from India. We have no definite news as to how the chartering arrangements are getting on for its removal, but judging from the fact that Indian wheat is being freely offered on the London market, it may be presumed no difficulties in this respect have presented themselves. We are of opinion that shipowners trading to the East are fully alive to the fact, that if they do not consider the ruling rates sufficiently remunerative, they may find themselves serving under Government charter at not quite such a profitable return. There is, however, no doubt that the Indian business will attract more steamers to the East, with considerable benefit to the rice shippers, who will see more prospect of obtaining tonnage to move their cargoes, and they may be expected to provide an element of competition for the use of some of the steamers drifting this way.

ARCHANGEL REDIVIVUS.

One of the results of the war and the closing of the Baltic and Black Sea has given an importance to Archangel which it has probably never enjoyed in its best days, when it was the chief port of Russia, until Petrograd stepped in and deprived it of all its trade, with the exception of a small export business in deals and a very limited quantity of grain. At the present moment Archangel is the principal importing centre of Russia, and has been so since the outbreak of the war. Soon after hostilities commenced, the port was a hopeless confusion of shipping. Ship after ship laden with munitions and other commodities arrived, until the congestion was so great, it became almost impossible to work. During the ice-bound months the surplus has been cleared off, and greater facilities for storage and transport organised, to cope with the immense traffic when the port opens.

AMERICAN LOANS TO BELLIGERENTS

On March 31st it was formally announced in New York, says the "Economist" that a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan and Co. had concluded arrangements with the French Government, under which New York bankers would issue to American investors a batch of one-year 5 per cent. French Treasury bonds. The issue price is 99½. The bonds are payable at the option of the holders, both as to principal and interest, in New York in dollars, or in Paris at the rate of 5.18½ in francs. The proceeds, it is announced, will be used for the purpose of paying for supplies in this market by the French Government. The amount of the loan as advertised is $50,000,000.

"This," writes our contemporary, the New York "Journal of Commerce," "is the first of a series of foreign credits to be established here. The understanding in Wall Street is that the loan to Great Britain will be closed in a day or two. Arrangements are also understood to be in progress for the establishment of credits to Russia, Italy, and other countries. Russia is supposed to be negotiating for an additional credit beyond the $25,000,000 acceptances arranged some time ago." A ten million dollar short-term loan to Germany has also been issued, to yield 5½ per cent. Early last autumn President Wilson's Government discouraged the use of public loans to belligerents. Nevertheless, various credits have been opened, and short-term issues have been made "to facilitate the sale of goods." Our contemporary, in a leading article, argues the case for public loans to belligerents as follows:—

This is a situation that affords no proper place for either political or commercial hypocrisy or buncombe. The facts in the case are these: Europe is drawing heavily upon the United States for supplies. Such supplies are being shipped. Some of them consist of war material, but by far the larger proportion is foodstuffs and ordinary consumable articles. These goods, moreover, are going abroad to any country that can make arrangements for getting them, and are being sold without discrimination. More than this—the United States Government is doing its utmost to secure safe transportation and delivery for these goods subject to the protection of the usual rules of civilised custom and international law. It is evidently not more unneutral to enable foreign countries to pay for such goods than it was to ship them in the first place. Indeed, international financing during the past few years has been more and more based upon goods and less and less on money.

There was a special reason, it is pointed out, six month ago for caution on the part of American bankers, quite apart from political or moral considerations:—"At that time the United States was heavily indebted abroad, and had no apparent means of meeting her obligations. Cotton shipments were negligible, and other business was going forward under the most serious difficulties.....To add to the heavy American indebtedness then existing abroad would have aggravated the situation in the most serious way, since it would have inevitably caused more gold shipments, or, if the loans were based directly on goods would have prevented such goods from being used as a means of liquidating excessive obligations." Now, of course, as things have steadily worsened in Europe and bettered in the United States, the whole situation has been reversed, foreign exchanges are now all in favour of the United States, and the drain of gold is from Europe. The manufacturers of Great Britain and of Western Europe are so much engaged in supplying the armies with equipment and munitions that the exportable surplus of the commodities to their customers in the United States is steadily dwindling. The orders from European Governments to American manufacturers are too lucrative to be refused, and the easiest way of financing them is by loans. Hence, for economic and financial reasons, the policy of refusing to finance the war in Europe by public loans in America is being abandoned. The effect of this change of policy is already being felt; for, according to the "Journal of Commerce," the issues of new capital for American railways and industrial corporations in March only totalled 57 million dollars as against 133 million dollars in March, 1914.

On March 31st Mr. Bryan issued an official statement from Washington, which, though extremely guarded in terms, seems to leave Wall Street free to finance the belligerents if it chooses. It runs as follows:—

The State Department has from time to time received information, directly or indirectly, to the effect that belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credits in various sums. While loans to belligerents have been disapproved, this Government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved—it has simply taken no action in the premises and expressed no opinion.

New York bankers and cambists evidently regard the French Loan as the precursor to other operations of a similar character. There was, according to the "Journal of Commerce" of April 3rd, a general expectation that the British Government or London bankers, on account of the British Government, may be expected in the near future to arrange a credit in the United States for an amount equal to, if not larger than, that involved in the French transaction that has just been reported.

The "Financier" speaks of a million-dollar credit at 4 per cent. under negotiation by Messrs. J. P. Morgan. The figure hypothetical, but the operation may be regarded as certain. The explanation lies in the necessity of sending gold to redress the unfavourable sterling exchange due to decline in our exports and the heavy exportation of American goods to this country.

THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

By the death of Lord Rothschild says the "Saturday Review", the Alliance Assurance Company has unquestionably received a "very heavy blow" at a most unfortunate time, when his influence and almost unrivalled financial experience would have proved of incalculable assistance. What the board thought of their late chairman is evident from one paragraph in the current report: "The value of Lord Rothschild's work, support, and counsel on behalf of the Company is inestimable, and the directors find it impossible adequately to express their sense of the loss which the Company has sustained." In these eloquent words expression is given to the opinion formed by all persons who have watched the developments of this now most important office. The election of Lord Rothschild as a director in 1876 practically synchronised with the beginning of the great advance made by the business, which from the date of his appointment as chairman, nearly thirty years ago, became sensationally rapid. Reference to old reports shows that in 1883 an amount of little more than £4,000,000 was assured under life policies, while the premiums for valuation were only £110,191, and only £1,288,647 had been accumulated. Five years later the assurances in force had increased to £5,153,681, the premiums to £141,647, and a sum of £1,607,444 was represented by the life and annuity funds. Since then the business, as is well known, has made wonderful progress in all directions, and the Alliance to-day ranks amongst the largest and most influential insurance offices of British origin.

So strong indeed is the position that has been attained that even the loss of the services of Lord Rothschild cannot be expected to affect the future of the business, which is now established on a broad and thoroughly solid foundation, and—to use a vulgarism—can look after itself. What occurred last year shows how sound are the conditions which exist. With a great war in progress the Alliance, which has important interests at stake in all parts of the world, was probably tried as much as any other first-class office, but its accounts are perfectly satisfactory, although they do not in some respects testify to such great prosperity as was enjoyed during the two or three preceding years. In the life department, for instance, the new business showed a considerable decrease compared with the results obtained in 1913, when a quinquennial period expired, but the transactions were not materially smaller than those of the preceding twelve months, 1,976 policies being completed for a net amount of £1,440,424, at annual premiums of £56,917 plus £7,247 by single payments. These totals compared, it may be mentioned, with 2,224, £1,521,612 £56,615 and £7,748 in 1909, which was equally the first year of a new quinquennium, and the decrease they record is certainly not of a nature to cause any misgivings.

As a matter of fact the Alliance appears to have held its own fairly well last year, notwithstanding the many troubles which had to be faced by the management. In the case of the life premium income there was a further increase, although the commitments abroad were materially reduced, and the total for the last three years compares as follows: £1,159,121 in 1912, £1,165,405 in 1913, and £1,173,135 in 1914; while the expansion of the life assurance fund was December having been £16,495,212 in 1912, maintained, the aggregate reported on 31st £16,414,711 in 1913 and £16,706,112 last year.

Generally speaking, therefore, the work of the life department can be considered to have been of a satisfactory character. Mortality claims, of course, showed an increase, which may be attributed to the effects of the war, and the rise in the rate of income tax led to a small decrease in the net yield of the investments. These adverse changes were, however, inevitable in the circumstances, and the same may be said of the additional payments in respect of surrender value and expenses of management. War conditions are necessarily costly, but they do not seem to have affected this office to any very serious extent, even in the department which was most liable to be injured by them.

Apart from life assurance operations, the Alliance accounts are remarkably encouraging, inasmuch as they show that an enlarged business was transacted in connection with the grant of capital redemption policies and the sale of annuities, and also that the war did not, as was expected, restrict the demand for fire insurance facilities. In the case of that department there was an increase from £1,347,629 to £1,360,874 in the total premiums raised, and the amount of £341,142 transferred to profit and loss account was inconsiderably less than in 1913. The marine premiums were also much larger, and the business more profitable. Of course this was anticipated, but it is certainly a surprise to find that there was no falling off in the demand for personal accident, employers' liability, and miscellaneous insurances; still more so to discover that these sections of the business proved exceptionally remunerative.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like now. C. 6

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LIVERPOOL, May 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	14,000

Months.	T.-day's price.
M. J.	5.13
J. J.	5.19
J. A.	5.26
A. S.	5.34
O. N.	5.48
J. F.	5.61
M. A.	5.68
M. J.	5.76

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 15.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June value 55/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/6
July	18
August-September	17/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/7½
July	18/1½
August-September	17/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	20/9
July	20/3
August-September	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/10½
July	20/4½
August-September	20/1½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 17.

The market to-day was quiet with prices quoted a few points lower than Saturday's quotation. In spite of low prices buyers were very scarce and were all holding out for lower rates.

This afternoon the market opened a shade steadier and advanced Rs. 1/2 owing to a small business done in the bazars.

Altogether little business has been done.

New crops are steady, while ready cotton is in poor demand.

We Quote:—

Fine Broach May 210.
Khamgaum Akola July 190
Fully Good Bengal May 155

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 242/3
Fine Good Bengal January 179/80
Khamgaum Akalo January 208/9

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	243	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,,	..	209	..	.. May 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	187	180	.. Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	172	159	.. May 1916
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	204	..	.. May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	..	193	..	.. Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	.. ..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	..	184	..	.. May 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	210 Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	197 May25'15
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	207 Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	224 Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	..	225 Do.
M. G. Benguls	..	156/6	..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	..	190	..	.. July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	..	211	..	.. Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th May, 1915:—

Cotton	10,097	Bales.
Wheat	37,888	cwts.
Linseed	11,738	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,028	,,
Ginjellyseed	761	,,
Poppyseed	344	,,
Groundnuts	2,534	,,
Castorseed	4,078	,,
Rice	656	,,
Myrabollams	1,769	,,
Cottonseed	5,877	,,
Mowraseed	180	,,
Gram	4,468	,,
Joowar	2,938	,,
Barley	257	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt May.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-10, May R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 45 8 B. T. per candy.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, B. T per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold ..... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.

Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 5-10-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE

Banks' selling rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 15-16d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready ..... 1s 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 173¼ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure headache gone in a few minutes. C 5.

Do. Shanghai 171
60 d-s. Yokohama 149½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-8-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	24-11-6
English Dragons	24-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a weak tone to-day and as the bull operators are weak holders there is a possibility of a further drop as the June settlement is drawing nigh.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also declined a little.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 542½ but closed at Rs. 536½. Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 418¾ in the morning but at the close dropped to Rs. 412½.

Standards declined to Rs. 950, Madhavji to Rs. 1,135, Central to Rs. 1,840 x. d. and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,440 x. d.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shrares were placed at Rs. 113¾, Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 191¼ and Finlays to Rs. 267¼.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,612½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 103 and Rs. 102½. Deferred declined to Rs. 193.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 715 for cash.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 221½.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 112 x d.

Hosiarpoor Dooli Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 8 premium.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares were placed at Rs. 632½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 93 1/8.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 1/8.

THE INDO BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1914.

The following are the particulars of the Report of the Directors of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, Rangoon etc., General Merchants on the results of the working of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., of which latter firm Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., are the Managing Agents.

After providing for all bad and doubtful debts and maintaining in full working order all the Companies' plant the net profits for the year is £331,576-8-9.

The Directors have set aside the sum of £25,000 for bonuses for employees and for Provident and Benevolent Accounts.

The sum of £73,429 has been placed to a Special Reserve Account to provide for possible loss on investments and on debts outstanding owing to the war and for Income Tax Reserve. Provision of £15,000 has also been made to further reduce the cost of Additions to Burma Properties incurred during the years 1910-1914, making with the amount brought in last year, a total provision of £30,000 on this account. Preference Dividends were paid as usual on 30th June and 31st December 1914 at 6 per cent. per annum absorbing £48,000 and an Interim Dividend of 12½ per cent. free of Income Tax was paid on the Ordinary Shares, also on 30th June 1914. The Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 37½ per cent. free of Income Tax making in all 50 per cent. for the year.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The Forty-first Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered offices of the Company, 77 Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. B. H. Dantra presiding.

The Directors' Report, which was duly passed together with the dividend mentioned therein, read as follows:—

The disorganisation and loss consequent on a prolonged strike of the mill hands in the first three months of the year was one of the Chief factors in the small profits made this year, and though the mill then was never totally stopped, but kept half-working, the result was disappointing. Again, in the second half-year, owing to the war, and a large stock of cotton stored at high prices, and yarn values declining rapidly, the Directors could hardly pull the Mill through the crisis at a bare advantage. The amount to the credit of Profit and Loss Account shows a balance of Rs. 61,444-0-4, inclusive of Rs. 16,882-4-5 brought over from the last Accounts, and deducting therefrom the amount of Rs. 25,025 paid as ad-interim dividend at Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June 1914, there remains a sum of Rs. 36,419-0-4, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—To pay a further Dividend of Rs. 50 per share whole and 12/8 for quarter share for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1914, Rs. 25,025, to carry to bad debts account Rs. 2,000, to write off Tirpur Ginning Factory account Rs. 5,000, to bonus account Rs. 1,000, to carry forward to next account Rs. 3,394-0-4, total Rs. 36,419-0-4. The Liquidator of the Bank of Burmah Limited duly sent one certificate for 1,733 shares of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited, in part payment of the Third Dividend at 2½ annas in the rupee declared by him in November, 1913 and had further declared a Fourth payment at 8 pies in the rupee in December last.

The retiring Directors Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji and Mr. Bhagwandas Walji were re-elected.

The auditors were reappointed at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Meetings of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association will be held on every alternate Tuesday, commencing from to-day at 6 p.m. at the Offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust. The following will be the programme:—

To-day:—Discussion on the report of the Hindoo Sub-Committee of the housing needs of the Community and housing statistical form.

1st June:—A paper on the "Possibilities of forming Housing Co-operative Societies among Hindoos,"—by Mr. Talmaki.

15th and 29th June:—Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning."

13th and 27th July:—The Hon. Mr. Orr's lecture on "The Need of Co-operation between neighbours in the development of Building Estates."

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	56½
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,612½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	57
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	17
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62¾
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	59xd
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ /12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
/12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32
				£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	750
Bhimani CottonMill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	650
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	195
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,840xd
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	410
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	50	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	90
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David ..	250	do.	25	536½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	412½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	270
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	20	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	105
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	115
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	192½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,200
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	670
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	160	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,135
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,675
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	210
New City of Bombay	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	161
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	263
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	955
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	107½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,450xd
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	77	610xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs5yr	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	215
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	915
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	221
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	530
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	Ish0.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	87
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	120
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	121
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	160
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	630xd
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	705
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	144
Sirdar Carbnc GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
Co { P	150	June	6%	159
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
,, ,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,100
Tata Hydro Deb. Con F.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	25%	200
Telephone Co. ..			Rs. 4	112xd
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividedn XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last year Div.	
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Bibert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	125
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	490
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	520
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	12 3
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	154
Ahmedabad Prantij R.il

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Co-operation Housing Association:—Discussion on the report of Hindu Sub-Committee on the Housing Needs of the Community and Housing statisical form.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties at 6-30 and 10 p.m. The Patriotic Pierrotts.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Marathi Literary Conference, Madhav Baug.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Insolvency Court, 11-30 a.m.

Bacheam Pile & Co. Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

Tennis Match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The Empress,the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Cotton Mills: Ordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, from 4-30 to 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at daylight.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

LATHAM—At Mussoorie, on the 12th May 1915, the wife of Trevor Latham, Indian Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NEWBERY—BURROWES—On 8th May, at the Church Golaghat, Assam, by the Rev. Geo Kendrick, John Everard Newbery, second son of Dr. Newbery of Bristol, England, to May Constance, eldest daughter of Mr. G. V. Burrowes of Stalmirah T. E., Assam.

DEATHS.

GERESON—On the 4th instant, at Simla, Edward Albert Gereson, of Alleyn Estates, Khalini, Simla, East.

KOTHAVALA—May 17th at Ahmedabad, Bai Jinibai, widow of the late Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw Edalji Kothavala, Dewan Rajpipla State, and sister of the late Khan Bahadur Ratanji Nasarvanji Kothavala.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

D E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of April was 622, of which there were 41 males, 266 females, and 315 children.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 1,73,283 5-2, H. T. Keeling Esq., Rs. 30, F. Pratt Esq., I.C.S., Ahmedabad Rs. 15, M. D. Ghasvala Esq., Rs. 10, R. G. I. Crisp Esq., Rs. 7-8-0, the members of H. E. the Viceroy's Band, per Capt. G. E. Bruce, Simla, Rs. 33, K. J. Dubash Esq., Rs. 15 and J. Rittman Esq., Rs. 6-8-0 Total Rs. 173,400-5-2.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented recently to the Zoological collection:—

2 Wild Dogs (Cyon dukhenensis) by Mr. A. Dunbar Brander, Chikalda, Berar.

2 Abyssinian Baboons (Papis hamadryas) by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers of Aden.

1 Four-horned Antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) by Mrs. R. Emanuel.

FITTER CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A MILL.

Babbia Ganpat, a Hindu fitter, aged about 30 years, was engaged in affixing bolts to the balance weights of a hoist in the sizing department of the Elphinstone Mill on Sunday, when the cage which was supported by two chain blocks and wire-rope, fell from a height of about fifty-feet, killing him on the spot and causing slight injuries to two other labourers.

STREET ACCIDENT.

On Sunday, Mr. Bennett, Assistant Collector of Customs, was riding his motor cycle No. 3766, with a side car attached, along Kalbadevi Road, when near Ramwadi he saw a tram car ahead of him. At the same time another tram car was approaching the stopping station from the opposite direction. Mr. Bennett attempted to pass through between the two cars, when he collided with them and his machine and side car were completely smashed. He sustained a fracture of the right ankle and was removed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment. Mr. Janniot of the P. and O. Company, who was in the side car, luckily escaped unhurt.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and five attacks and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Sunday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Esplanade and the third from Mandvi. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 73, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 116 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 1,964, out of which 50 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 28, C Ward 18, D Ward nil, E Ward 3, F and G Wards nil.

Official and Personal.

The Associated Press understand that there is no foundation for the statement that Sir Syed Ali Imam on vacating the Law Membership will proceed to Hyderabad. He will resume his practice at Bankipore.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Jairam Haridas with selling one grain and possessing four grains of cocaine without a license.

Mr. Talyarkhan sent a bogus customer with marked coins to Mumbadevi to purchase cocaine from the accused on Sunday night. After the transaction had been completed, a signal was given and Mr. Talyarkhan rushed up and arrested the accused. The packet of cocaine which the accused had sold was recovered from the customer, while the marked coins which the accused had thrown down were recovered from the ground. On the accused's person being searched, four packets of cocaine were found on him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and as he had a previous conviction for selling cocaine, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Anant Vishnu of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police charged Sedappa Revappa with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 22, belonging to Soma Dulla.

The complainant was at the Dadar Station to proceed to Baroda on Saturday last, when he felt a jerk at his pocket. He turned round and seized the accused in the act of removing the purse from his pocket, and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, out of which six weeks were to be solitary confinement, and he was also ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

WAR RELIEF WORK AT BELGAUM.

The report of the work of the Belgaum Branch of the Bombay Presidency Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, which ought, ordinarily, have figured in the larger report, issued in book form recently, of the Presidency Women's Branch, it would appear, went astray in the post and did not appear in the book. All the same, the report bears ample testimony to the earnestness and enthusiasm which the ladies of Belgaum, both European and Indian, have been displaying, ever since the outbreak of war, in the preparation, collection and dispatch of comforts for the soldiers at the front, wives of military and civil officers, (2) Indian ladies of the city, and (3) girls of the convent, the mission school and members of the Y. M. C. A. The English ladies who numbered about 30 at the outset, were soon reduced by the departure of the military ladies when the Belgaum Brigade was sent to the Persian Gulf. But before the Brigade left Belgaum 1,500 tins of carbolised sterilised vaseline were supplied by the ladies to the various regiments. A further supply of 5,000 tins was later sent to Bombay for distribution among the troops on active service. The Belgaum ladies have also sent a large quantity of clothes and other comforts for the troops, including Rs.1,800 sent in cash to the Bombay branch. The ladies of Belgaum have expended in all Rs. 3,818-3-5. The cash balance in hand amounts to Rs. 108-9-3. The Indian ladies of Belgaum appear to have been equally energetic and enthusiastic about the preparation of soldiers' comforts. A thousand boxes, costing about Rs. 5,200, and each containing such favourite articles as *bidees*, tobacco and snuff, pickle, bettlenuts, chutni spices, combs, etc., were contributed by them, in addition to separate gifts by individual members. The Dekkan Maharashtra Jain Association has, we are told, promised a gift of 4 lacs of *bidees*. From these and other particulars supplied by the report it is apparent that the Belgaum centre is proving a very active centre of relief work indeed.

DISHONOURED HUNDIS CASE.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MILL AGENTS DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 17.

Three charges of cheating in respect of consignments of cotton and coal which were preferred against Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Sett Chaturbhuj Balmukand, agents, Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Cross, City Magistrate.

The accused filed answers to the charges by saying that Hindumal Balmukand and Co. on whom hundies in payment of consignments had been drawn had been unable, to meet the hundis as the Poona Bank suddenly decided to stop its cash credit and ordered its agents to take possession of all stocks belonging to the mill. Hence Hindumal Balmukand and Co. were deprived of money from sales of manufactured goods with which they might have met the hundis.

Sardar Ragmachikar, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Poona Bank, who was sent for by the court, explained that when the Bank found from the half yearly statement submitted by the Mill that the latter had greatly overdrawn its credit account it was decided to take strong action to protect itself.

Mr. L. J. Apte, pleader for the complainants, said the accused knew the position of the Mill and could have anticipated the Bank's action, whereas they went on accepting consignments of coal and cotton, which they credited to the Poona Bank in order to make good the dificiency in their stock.

After lengthy arguments the Court decided that the intention on the part of accused to cheat the complainants in respect of the dishonoured hundis for Rs. 4,500, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 27,500 had not been made out and dismissed all the three complainants.

BABY KILLED BY CAT.

A baby girl aged five months, the daughter of Joseph Duncan, a mine-sweeper, of Aberdeen, was found dead in her crib in mail week with a cat lying across her face and mouth. The cat had jumped into the crib during the absence of Mrs. Duncan.

MY NEIGHBOURS.

BY THEIR VICTIM.

The high cost of living in Bombay compels the inhabitants to dwell more closely together than they would, if free to choose a residence. Detached bungalows are disappearing and storied houses are taking their place. These houses are built in flats and their internal arrangements show an attempt to suit the domestic tastes of both eastern and western people; as a result they suit neither. There is an excess of doors and windows but of systematic ventilation there is none, and so doors and windows are left open as much as possible. This custom so necessary in a tropical land accounts for most of the worries and discomforts of life in flats. In the detached bungalow sounds of revelry or amusements were mellowed by distance ere they reached the next dwelling, while among the flats they spread from floor to floor or across a street with remorseless activity, and it is the rarest thing for any one who has musical tastes, good or bad, to modify his indulgence out of consideration for his neighbours, whom he compels to listen to a performance which five times out of six is offensive or at last irritating. That he should fill his own quarters with any kind of noise concerns no one but himself, but that he should invade the privacy of his neighbours against their wish is quite another matter. Why should a man bellow when singing as if addressing an audience of a thousand people; why should a woman squeal when she desires to be expressive? All the best effects may be obtained with moderate effort and an accompaniment that is always subordinate to the singer. These social offences reveal a lack of good manners that no personal expenditure can redeem.

STORY OF A GRAMOPHONE.

Some years ago A lived in the only house opposite the Apollo Hotel. He had a large gramophone which he would place on his front balcony in the evenings. B and his wife across the road were accomplished musicians and their duets on the piano and cello were a treat to hear, until A would bring out his gramophone and drown the duet with its blatant sound. One evening a young man living in the hotel managed with a well-aimed piece of road metal to gash the mouth of the gramophone, which prevailed on the owner to remove it. There are a great many people of the A pattern in Bombay. A single household with a taste for convivial evenings may, in the course of a couple of years, drive many quiet residents from their neighbourhood and, conversely, when love of order prevails, the disturbers are turned out by a joint petition or ultimatum. Three noisy families were thus expelled from one house near the Apollo Bunder in the space of two years. The first to go had three small children that cried on an average eight hours out of twenty-four; their mother and the ayah could not manage them, and they cried for anything or nothing. A doctor neighbour wondered how they could cry so much without losing health. The second family and their friends had to leave for devotion to whisky and song at very late hours, and the third had all the elements of tragedy except homicide. A drunken and jealous husband and a good-looking lodger with a fine baritone voice brought about scenes of violence that just missed the capital crime.

THE JOYOUS CHUMMERY

Here and there are joyous chummeries whose lavish hospitality overflows in riotous music at unseemly hours. Such a one is I regret to say not far off; its members will enquire vociferously, after midnight, if "Ye Ken John Peel" and when they go "marching through Georgia" or join "the Boys of the old brigade," the noise is enough to loosen the tiles. These youths are of the age when, as Carlyle said, they should be headed up in casks and left to mature. All these households are carried on without the least regard to the proximity of neighbours who attach the highest value to peace and quietness. Many people arriving from other countries never realise the full influence of the open window life of this, and the penetrating power of the noise of a gramophone. Others become so habituated to noises that they are not happy unless surrounded by them. Of such are the drivers and owners of motor cars.

EFFECT OF POLICE REGULATIONS.

As the noises of Bombay are said to have only attained their full developmeent since the police regulations were issued to reduce them, it seems hopeless to restore the previous comparative quiet of the city. There is still a remedy, a heroic one, that might be tried. In the scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust an attractive area should be provided and entitled Uproria, to furnish a retreat for all those joyous and hospitable souls who are never happy but in the society of their kind, and who agree with Tom Moore that "the best of all ways for extending your days is to steal a few hours from the night." Life for them would be one blended melody, and I do not doubt that many of their un-friends would gladly subscribe to the scheme just for the joy of being rid of them. After all incongruous mixtures are just as unfortunate among humans as in a salad. We need sorting out, and when that is done it only remains for us to keep sorted.

W.

TRANSPORT CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

SITTINGS IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 17.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C. I. E., President of the Transport Claims Committee, has arrived in Karachi, accompanied by his colleagues of the Committee. They will sit in the hall of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce starting from 11 a.m. to-day. As already announced, the committee will consider in addition to ship-owners' claims third party claims that may be brought before them but without committing the Government in any way. It is expected that the committee will return to Bombay by Thursday's mail steamer.

FUTURE OF MEXICO.

EX-PRESIDENT HUERTA'S VIEW.

Ex-President Huerta, who is spending a short holiday in New York, has issued a statement in which he endeavours to explain the past, present, and future of Mexico and his own connection with the country's history, says the "Daily Telegraph." correspondent at New York. Reviewing the events leading up to the Presidency and death of Franciso Madero, Huerta said, on his hour as a soldier, that he did not kill Madero or cause him to be killed, althoughth he admitted he knew the identity of the murderers. He drew a lurid picture of the present conditions in the Republic, but declared his faith in its future, when "an honest, powerful man, who is at once a man and a Mexican" shall rise to power.

When the revolution in Mexico started in 1910, said the ex-Dictator, all Mexicans expected to benefit by them, but now the law-abiding elements had come to the conclusion that instead of going forward in the last four and a half years they have gone backward. Huerta said that Madero was elected President with the aid of the national Treasury and the bayonets of bandits, and all other candidates for the Presidency were forced to leave the country before the election day.

Madero kept none of his pre-election promises, and his administration annihilated Mexican national union, destroyed the credit of the Republic, prostituted the discipline of the army, sowed the seeds of anarchy, and dissipated the surplus in the Treasury. Madero was placed under arrest by order of the Senate, who, considering Huerta the man for the job, nominated him as Constitutional President.

PROPERTY PROTECTED.

Impartial history will tell all the good and all the bad of his administration, said Huerta, but he could claim for himself that during the time of his presidency the lives and property of all law-abiding citizens and foreigners were fully protected. Huerta declared he was handicapped in his plans to restore peace by the United States' embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico. "The heads of the American Administration were not fair to Mexico," he said, "but I believe they were misled by false statements."

Huerta said he resigned the presidency voluntarily, because he wished to see whether his elimination would do the country any good, and that nobody might take it away from him. "Anarchy is too soft a word to describe the actual situation of my country now," he said. "Since I left tens of thousands of law-abiding citizens have been killed, and my honest Indian blood boils when I think of it. But I have hopes.

"My country cannot be conquered not even if the invaders number sixteen millions. Mexico will be saved by a strong Mexican who will cure the sores and amputate the dead parts of the national body, and then, in a short time, Mexico will revive, and will be a paradise on earth, as it deserves to be."

Huerta proposes to travel throughout the United States and Canada.

OFFICER'S DIVORCE.

CO-RESPONDENT FROM MONS.

A military divorce suit in which the co-respondent was an officer wounded at Mons was heard in the Divorce Court on April 21 before Mr. Justice Horridge and a common jury. The petitioner, Captain Edward Phelips, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Ethel Elaine Phelips on the ground of her misconduct with Captain Charles Edward L. Porter, from whom damages were claimed.

Mr. Bayford, for the petitioner, said the marriage took place in 1909, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. The couple came back to England, and in December last they were staying at the Devon and Cornwall Hotel, Millbrook, where they met the co-respondent, who belonged to the same regiment as the petitioner. Captain Porter had come back from France, having been wounded at Mons.

The petitioner afterwards went away to France, leaving his wife in England. While he was away he corresponded with her on affectionate terms. He was invalided home in January. His wife went to see him in a hospital in London, and then told him that during his absence the co-respondent had been living at their house at Cawsand as a paying guest. The petitioner afterwards learned from a servant that the respondent and co-respondent had been staying together at an hotel. They were served with the divorce papers at a boarding-house at Woody Bay, Devonshire. The petitioner went there and found Captain Porter and his wife at dinner.

After hearing evidence in support of counsel's statement the jury assessed the damages at £2,000. Counsel stated that the amount claimed was £1,000, and he was willing to accept that amount, for which judgment was accordingly given.

A decree nisi was granted, with costs, against the co-respondent.

MONTH FOR A KISS.

For kissing a young married woman when she was out shopping John Prytherch, a farmer living at Caerhun, near Bangor, was sent to prison for one month with hard labour at Bangor on April 20.

It was stated that the woman was about to enter her trap when Prytherch, a complete stranger, seized her, drew back her head, and kissed her. Her lip was lacerated. Prytherch said that he only accidentally touched the woman.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Treatment of Prisoners.

The "Madras Mail":—The proper course at the beginning of the war was to intern all Germans treating them considerately, but dening them all liberty of movement. Similar action should have been taken in regard to recently naturalised Germans who could not produce reliable sureties for their good conduct. The Government did nothing. We know from personal observation that long after the war had begun nothing was easier than to find Germans in certain parts of London, and they were singularly unabashed in their bearing. A series of half-hearted measures, some of them altered or never fully enforced, were introduced at intervals by the Home Secretary, but to this day there are many Germans outside the concentration camps These are now to be interned. If they had not been dealt with, the mob would have got out of hand. It is not for individuals to take vengeance, nor are the non-combatant Germans the proper persons to be assailed with violence, nor is this the time. Vengeance will be taken when the Allies have defeated Germany finally, and it should be stern and just. The "Times" is right in thinking that only the entry of Berlin itself can bring the German people to a duly chastened frame of mind. Then there will be reckoning for every unlawful act of Germany's and not least for her treatment of certain British Officers and soldiers who fell into her hands. The authors of these crimes must be made to suffer the extreme penalty.

Vedas and Castes.

The "Tribune":—Mr. Sastry declared that "the religious barriers now placed between different castes among Hindus and between different religious denominations among the Indians will be effectively removed if we realise and hold up to the pople this Vedic ideal of the one Varna of Brahmanas made up of all people following one or another of the great religions of the world. This will go far in building up an Indian nation on a sound spiritual basis, as it will enable the Hindus to regard Indians of all religious denominations as one community even from the religious point of view. People will then recognise the wisdom of going to the Vedic ideal and readjusting social practices as far as possible in greater harmony with that ideal and the rational influences that are already at work. The spiritual basis is also the rational basis ultimately because human happiness and well-being is not founded on material pleasures only but also on moral and spiritual attainment. Mr. Mahdeva Sastry, as a cultured scholar of Sanskrit, versed also in western theology and science has, in declaring that the present castes must go, done what many others till now have lacked courage to do and this in itself is a sign of the irresistible influences of social progress.

"Economy and Efficiency."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—As for efficiency, why, never has Bengal been so crime-ridden as it has been during the last three or four years, and this inspite of the enormous increase in the pay and number of the police force. If the Indian Civil Service is the most highly paid service in the whole world, so is the Indian police service. During the last one hundred years one officer has been found quite competent to manage a district, however large it may be. But when the Province cannot be ruled without the help of four Governors, how can it be possible for a single Magistrate to administer a district? So a number of districts are going to be divided, and in the place of one, the people will have to maintain two or three sets of district magistrates and other highly-paid officers. Will not this bring more money to the coffers of the Government and lighten the financial burden of the population, already bent down with the load of taxation? As for administrative efficiency of this arrangement, the area of the district being reduced, the District Officer will now come into "closer touch" with the people and be thus able to take them into his bosom, hug, kiss and lavish caresses on them which he cannot do now on account of the largeness of the district!

Political Problems.

The "Indian Patriot":—One essential condition of political progress is that all who belong to a political party must feel the same interest, all must have a common aim and purpose. So far as the National Congress in concerned this aim and purpose are kept in view. But, in order to realise the aim, much way has to be travelled. Self-government appeals to all but not a self-government in which particular classes will have different angles of vision. Every class must feel satisfaction with what it gets; every class must feel the interests of others as its own interests. When the United Provinces and the Punjab threaten to withdraw from the Congres unless their grievances in respect of elections are attended to or when the Andhras contend that they cannot have contentment unles they get a due share in the administration, they make it clear that their interests and the interests of the country at large are not the same all along the line. Each has its own claim which has to be satisfied before it can be expected to contentedly work in the general cause. These claims are territorial and not sectional. But underlying them, there are sectional aspirations, based upon caste and creed. In European countries these differrences do not arise in this form. In India, that is the only form in which they arise. Here we have no problem between the rich and the poor or between one political party and another. Instead we have problems between caste and caste and between creed and creed. The solution of these problems is essential before all classes of people can join with one heart and mind.

SPORT AT HOME.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

ENGLAND (27 pts.) BEAT WALES (3 pts.)

A crowd numbering close on 12,000 assembled at the Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday, April 17 to watch a game which had been advertised as between England and Wales, but as the Selection Committee of the respective countries had had no official hand in the choice of the teams they could be hardly considered as representative sides.

When the teams turned out, the English team wearing the colours of the Barbarians and the Welsh side in white, were received with enthusiasm by the crowd, a large number of whom were in khaki. Changes had been made, the Englishmen playing five three-quarters backs and seven forwards. Lieutenants Greenwood Roshe, and Cunis being unable to play, F. G Bull and A. J. Osborne made up the septette, while in the Welsh side the Rover Tom Williams did not turn out, and Callan, of Cardiff, filled his place.

After the opening England pressed and after Butcher had been held outside from passing by Quinn and Mobbs, Roberts hit a goal-post with a drop, the ball passing outside and Wales touched down. As a result of the pressure it was only natural that England should take the lead, and after thirteen minutes Bull scored, gathering from a cross-kick by Butcher, and the Devonian converted. Three minutes later a good passing movement was started by Wood, who, after running well, passed to Birkett, and the latter handed over to Minch, who side-stepped, and running along scored. Roberts kicking a good goal. C. Lewis next tried to drop a goal from a mark by Vile, but the attempt failed. The Welshmen, however, showed some better form and Jenkins, Evans, Wetter, and Bryn Lewis handling well the last named went over at the corner, but Wetter could not kick a goal. (Time, 23 min.)

The next score fell to England, Horan going in under the goalposts after receiving from Bull, who had got the ball from Roberts. Butcher easily converted. (Time, 28 min.) Just before half-time a grand movement wherein Horan, Higgins, Mobbs, Minch, and Quinn handled in capital style ended in the last named running over, but Roberts did not augment the score by the kick.

A WELL-EMPLOYED INTERVAL.

At half-time England led by 18 points to 3 and had had much the better of the game. A long interval was taken during which appeals were made to obtain recruits and speeches were made to the spectators in various parts of the field. When the teams reassembled it was noted that W. Jenkins had been brought out of the Welsh pack, and both sides were playing seven forwards. From the kick-off Ivor Davies scored for Wales, following handling by Vile, Clem Lewis, Jenkins and Wetter, but the place was too far out to allow Wetter to place a goal. After ten minutes Bull had to retire, having had a nasty cut on the head following a collision with Roberts. Before leaving, he received first aid from Quinn and Minch.

The next score was made by Quinn, who ran over at the corner following accurate passing from Higgins, Mobbs, and Minch, but the kick failed. (Time, 17 min.) Following a drop out by Wales Butcher ran along the wing and, when hemmed in, passed to Birkett, who cramming on pace ran over for Roberts to convert. (Time, 20 min.)

Five minutes later Clem Lewis made a gallant effort to score, but being well tackled a scrummage followed from which the same player received the ball, and, steadying himself, dropped a clever goal. In the last few minutes some clever play was seen, but no score; though at one end Minch was tackled when he looked certain to score, Evans was stopped outside, and Davies hit the corner flag when going over.

England.—Lieutenant G. Wood (Gloucester Regiment, Cambridge and Blackheath); Lieutenant J. P. Quinn (R.A.M.C., Ireland) Lieutenant J. B. Minch (R.A.M.C., Ireland), Lieutenant. E. R. Mobbs (7th Northamptons, England), Lieutenant J. J. G. Birkett (R.G.A., Harlequins, England), Lieutenant G. E. Butcher (7th Northamptons, Devon and South); Private H. L. Higgins (Warwick Regiment, Old Edwardian), Private A. K. Horn (H.A.C., Blackheath); Captain G. D. Roberts (8th Devon, Harlequins and England), Captain J. E. C. Partridge (Welsh Regiment, Newport and Blackheath), Private M. T. Atkinson (16th Middlesex, London Hospital), Private Lennox Davies (16th Middlesex, London Welsh), F. G. Bull (Northampton and England) and A. J. Osborne (East Midlands.)

Wales.—R. F. Williams (Cardiff); Trooper Ivor T. Davies (2nd Dragoon Guards, Llanely), Lance-Corporal W. H. Evans (13th Battalion Welsh Regiment, Llwynypia), Corporal J. Wetter (8th South Wales Borderers, Newport), Trooper Bryn Lewis (Glamorgan Yeomanry, Swansea); T. H. Vile (Newport), Lieutenant Clem Lewis (Cardiff City Battalion, Cardiff); Rev. Alban Davies (chaplain 6th Welsh Regiment, Swansea), Lieutenant Edgar Morgan (South Wales Borderers, Swansea), Percy Jones (Newport), T. C. Lloyd (Neath), Corporal D. Watts (Shropshire Light Infantry, Maesteg), Corporal W. Jenkins (Royal West Kents, Cardiff), T. Parker (Swansea), and Private D. Callan (Munster Fusiliers, Cardiff).

OTHER MATCHES.

NORTHERN UNION, Semi-finals.—Huddersfield 33, Rochdale Hornets 2; Wigan 4, Leeds 15.

NORTHERN UNION LEAGUE.—Hull 51, Wakefield Trinity 3; Batley 3, Swinton 11; Widnes 21, St. Helens 0; Broughton Rangers 11, Salford 3; Hunslet 16, Bramley 5; York 19, Keighley 3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 18, 1915.

STATE OR COMPANY.

Though the Railway Board is now patiently enquiring into the large question of State and Company management, it should be remembered that the enquiry is only of a preliminary character. It will serve to furnish the necessary data on which the Imperial Government may take fresh action in order to inform the public later on which management is the most advantageous, considered from every point of view which will, no doubt, include the military. It is reasonable to assume that under a civilian of the undoubted ability of Mr. Gillan, the Chairman of the Board, the preliminary investigation will be carried out not only with thoroughness but impartiality. He has gone to the Board with an open mind and is absolutely new to his work, without having any of the bias or the prejudice of the railway bureaucracy. His open-mindedness as a member of the late Currency Commission leads us to hope that the public will not be disappointed with his labours and those of his colleagues. The enquiry will more or less be confined to the statistics of railway transportation and communication, which are essential as data or working hypothesis on which to base further inferences in regard to the broad question raised in the Imperial Council.

The question to be solved, however, is an exceedingly difficult one. The working of the different systems of railways all over the world reveal that there is not much to choose between the one system and the other. Both systems have been long and fairly tried in Europe and the United States. As we pointed out once before in these columns, the United States railways are at the one pole and those of Germany at the other. Between them are those of England and France. If we are to rely on so indubitable and impartial an authority as M. Coulson, the great French expert, we should say that the French system is almost akin to the Indian. In France there are State railways and railways which are worked by private companies under State control. And, on the whole, he is of opinion that when fairly balanced in the scales, he would decide in favour of Company management. It is to be hoped that, not only the railway reformers in the Imperial Council, but the Railway Board and the Imperial Government itself will make themselves thoroughly conversant with the views of this eminent authority, as published in his most thoughtful and well-reasoned work on Railway Rates and Traffic. Writing on State versus Company management, M. Coulson delivers himself at the outset as follows:

In connection with lines of communication, and more particularly railways, it is the necessity of organising on a commercial basis, and of reconciling two characteristics presented by the services they provide that renders most difficult the question as to how far they should be placed under public control. From one point of view, the railway business is essentially an industrial enterprise that has to work in accordance with the necessities of its traffic, but on the other hand the creation of railways is a matter of general interest. They can only be constructed as public works and the general security imperatively requires that the authority which creates these roots and organises the services or transports should be under public control to some extent. The most determined opponents of the policy of State interference cannot deny the necessity for State intervention so far as the conditions under which traffic is transported are concerned. On the other hand, it is impossible to count on the play of competition to regulate prices, to limit to a reasonable remuneration the benefits accruing to the concessionaires of railway routes, and to compel them to share with the public (by the establishment of improved services or by tariff reductions) any prosperity they may enjoy.

This is putting the case very fairly. No doubt the State should control railways to a limited extent, but M. Coulson has his doubts whether all railway enterprises should be entrusted to the tender mercies of a State which must obviously be inferior in management and economy to private enterprises. "Because railways cannot be considered purely as private enterprises, it by no means follows that the Government must take over their management. . . . There is no *a priori* proof, or proof by later experiment, of any great difference between private companies and the State service." It is more in the principles of management that certain differences are to be found. "In the railway industry it is necessary to cultivate the capability of immediate response to commercial requirements, and to avoid any arbitrary favour or any inequality of treatment being applied to similar situations. A State administration naturally tries to retain uniformity and a company rather to abuse its special privileges. This is necessary in consequence of a difference in their nature: a service managed by the Government cannot respond to the requirements of a certain section of the public whilst refusing to comply with the demands of another section, but an industrial enterprise is able to effect improvements where they will be productive, without extending these to the whole country." The cogency of this argument cannot be denied. But M. Coulson is of opinion, that, so far as tariffs are concerned, private companies have too great a tendency to multiply special rates, while a State system is disinclined to accord these where they would be of utility, and will only effect reductions in the rates when it is able to proceed by means of a scale. Moreover, "a private company always hesitates before permitting expenditure on branch lines whose productivity is problematical. The State administration, however, too readily decides to extend its lines even when these obviously will be burdensome. The former attempts to limit service improvements to the point at which they will be absolutely productive, while the latter will often have a difficulty in effecting improvements at a point where they would be useful without granting similar advantages to other points where they are not at all necessary." Thus the reasons for and against State railways balance fairly well.

M. Coulson, on the whole, is of opinion, that "the public complain as much of the companies where private enterprise is the rule as of State railways where the Government manages the railways." Two important reasons impel this expert authority to prefer private management, the reasons being political and financial. Politically great dangers work in State management, which are elaborately stated by M. Coulson. From the financial point of view, "universal experience indicates that it is difficult to render the working of a State system satisfactory. A public administration without the essential object of financial results is not in the same position as a company which has carefully to retain its receipts and especially to curtail expenses.' As to Germany, whose State system is so often praised by advocates of State management, it may be instructive again to quote M. Coulson:

The yearly expenses of the German State railway exceed those of the French by at least 12 to 15 per cent. Germany can support an expensive system on account of the abundance of its traffic and extremely favourable conditions. In France, however, with a stationary population and little coal production it is only due to an extremely economic management reducing the *coefficient d'exploitation* lower than that of any other country that railway receipts cover the expenses. If France had a State system even no more expensive than Germany, an additional 100 to 200 million francs would be expended every year. This would represent a deficit which the taxpayer would have to meet, and it would be a still larger deficit if the majority of the expenses were increased in accordance with the proportion justified by the greater cost of coal, the lower traffic density and many other circumstances."

These arguments deserve the closest attention, for none could have with better authority and logic of facts, placed the pros and cons of this difficult question in a more lucid and convincing light. M. Coulson concludes as follows: "We are then convinced that the private system is preferable to the State system from both political and financial aspects."

FRANCE AND POINCARE.

The successes which on all sides have attended the French arms, both on land and sea, and the magnificent response to the appeals of the hour, are things which have struck every neutral who has sojourned in Paris since the outbreak of war. It was Moltke who remarked to the Kaiser, "It faut en finir ce fois",—for to the average Prussian, France appeared as a sort of decrepit relic of a bygone age, worn out with the contentions which had marred its domestic affairs and the humiliations which had followed with such swift recurrence since the tragedy of '70. Many Frenchmen had also come to the same conclusion,—Frenchmen who in the days of "*l'affaire Dreyfus*" had sunk their patriotism in the extravaganzas of that Positivism, whose caucus, spreading from the Academy to the Army and the Senate, enervated the whole system. It is, perhaps, true to say that this Positivism as far as it concerned national morale and destiny, was assisted in its virulent mission by an exaggerated conception of Prussian power and French frailty. Indeed, the whole world had come to regard France as a veteran rather than a warrior when, fortunately, Raymond Poincarè was voted Chief of State in the Mirrored Hall of Versailles. Posterity alone will be able to guage exactly to what extent the President of the Republic has been responsible for the new spirit of France, which, from the moment of his taking office, has filled her with new vitalities and hopes, as well as with a nobler conception of national obligations and unity. We in our own world, have been shown, by the reign of King Edward, how much an individual placed at the head of a State can do without parade or bustle to put new vigour into social and political forces. It is only now, for the first time since the demise of our late soverign, when our troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder with those of France and Russia, that we are able to see in their true perspective the sagacity, and foresight which inspired the policy of the late occupant of the British Throne. M. Poincarè's is certainly a remarkable personality and one which completely dwarfs his predecessors. His career has been varied even as his natural abilities were versatile. Behind the veil of materialistic broad-mindedness the rulers of modern France have really been rather narrow in their conceptions. When M. Poincarè attended a mass in honour of the late Duc de Rohan, a Royalist of Royalists, and in so doing departed from the attitude adopted towards both the Royalists and the Church by M.M. Fallierès and Loubet, Frenchmen realised that a new spirit of national unity and tolerance had entered the Palais Elysèe. Indeed, that place had acquired of recent years a reputation which was not exactly distinguished. It was said that like the exterior of Buckingham Palace, the interior of the Elysèe was unworthy of the nation, that is to say the moral atmosphere of the study and the salon within its walls. When it was announced that at all future salons, ladies would be required to curtsey to the consort of the Chief of State, the boulevards smiled but the saner elements in the nation, recognised in the innovation the realisation by M. Poincarè of the pride and prestige of the race to whose chiefship his compatriots had elected him. He intended to make the Elysèe the axle on which the State would revolve and only future generations will be able to tell how far the President has succeeded. One thing we do know to-day, of this statesman-literatur,—that his règime coincides with an awakening of the French nation, far surpassing in its entirety the most cherished hopes of its best friends, and the active operation of an alliance, whose necessity King Edward saw a dscade ago. There is also one thing more which will mark the present epoch in years to come,—the sudden appearance in the French army of a general worthy of the best traditions of that great force, and the revival of the title of Marèchal, adorned by the memories of Condè, Turenne and Ney, which will surely be his reward when his legions have crossd the Rhine.

Notes of the Day.

Breaking the German Line.

The news from the Western Front grows more and more satisfactory. The French successes in the Arras region, and the brilliant repulse of the German offensive at Ypres have been followed by an important British success in the neighbourhood of La Bassée, threatening the German position there and straightening out the British line at this point. In the North a portion of Steenstrate has been captured and in the Arras region the Germans have been driven further back. Nothing has marred the continuous record of success during the past few weeks, and detailed accounts of the fighting everywhere, as they come to hand, indicate that the Germans are unable to stand against the irresistible advance of the Allies wherever attempted. The results may seem small in themselves, when we consider the enormous tract of territory over which the struggle ranges, but their cumulative effect will presently be felt, when it brings about the ability to achieve a master-stroke which will affect the whole German position.

Signor Salandra's Triumph.

The mystery of Signor Salandra's resignation remains to be fully explained, but some indication as to the key is to be found in the enthusiastic demonstrations in favour of Great Britain and the Allies which have followed upon the announcement that King Victor Emmanuel has refused to allow the dissolution of the present cabinet. These demonstrations, which have taken place not only in Rome but in Genoa and Naples, surpass anything of the kind that has occurred in Italy since the commencement of the War and are highly significant of the real feeling of the Italian people. They suggest, moreover, that Signor Salandra's motive in offering his resignation to the King was to test the pulse of the public and to get from the people at large, as well as from the Throne, an expression of confidence in the strong attitude he has taken in resistance to the pressure of the pro-German party and the intrigues of von Buelow. The result is eminently satisfactory.

What will Spain Do?

"If a man has no trouble to fight for at home
"Let him fight the good fight of his neighbours,
"Let him think on the glories of Greece or of Rome
"And get knocked on the head for his labours."

Such was the advice Byron gave to the "zealous youth of all the nations" and had that tumultuous spirit been alive to-day it is probable that he would have addressed his admonition more particularly to Spain,—whose quiescence is hardly *a la mode*. Even the poor old Vasco de Gama has been roused out of its venerable somnolence, but except for the despatch by the Spanish Government of two cruisers to the Tagus, the atmosphere of Madrid appears to be unconscionably dull. When Italy and Roumania join in, Spain will be the only other European power of any importance left out in the (neutral) cold. As onions and oranges have not been declared contraband by any one so far, it is improbable that the pirates will be able to supply Spain with a *casus belli*, and, as far as the latter goes, we have recently had an illustration of the failure of coercion. Alas Spain seems doomed to inaction; and King Alfonso must be getting quite bored with polo now that greater games are afoot. As a matter of fact it is pretty certain in which direction that sporting sovereign's sympathies lie. He always had a holy horror of his Bavarian and Hapsburg aunts and third cousins, whose failure to marry him off to an angular Grosseherzogin was hailed with delight by democratic Latin Spain.

The Heroism of the Australians.

When the Australian troops first settled down in Egypt there were some complaints of their lack of discipline, and reports appeared in the press of their own country of a certain amount of wildness and tendencies to hooliganism. It may be true that there were here and there some rough diamonds among the Australian contingent, but of the calibre of the men as soldiers and that they would give a brilliant account of themselves when the time came, all those who had the opportunity of seeing them in their training work were convinced. A telegram to-day says that special correspondents arriving in Athens speak of their heroism as unsurpassed in modern warfare. That may, perhaps, be an exaggerated statement in view of what has been taking place in France, Belgium, Poland and Galicia But we believe, it is a fact, that in the tremendously hazardous operations of the landing of the Allied expeditionary forces in the Dardenelles the brilliant dash and unconquerable courage of the Australians more than once saved the situation.

The Spirit of the Indian Army.

The speech made by the General Officer Commanding at a parade at Meerut on the 4th May, 1915, to the troops of the Garrison, was a stirring and inspiring address and must have appealed strongly to the men. He reminded them that eight days previously the troops had paraded to hear the death sentences on four men who had been implicated in a conspiracy to mutiny. On this occasion, however, the General Officer Commanding had a pleasing duty to perform inasmuch as he announced to the troops the promotion to Commissioned rank of two havildars of the 12th Cavalry. In inspiring terms the General Officer Commanding explained to the men that while the Government was obliged to take the severest measures in respect of mutinous and disloyal conduct, they were only too ready at all times to reward the loyal and courageous. The two men who were made officers have earned the admiration and respect of the Army and we have no doubt that their exemplary conduct would be emulated if ever similar circumstances arose elsewhere. Indian troops remaining in India will never be unmindful of the great courage and loyalty displayed by their comrades who are fighting the King's battles in Europe with glory and renown, and the admiration for them of their countrymen will in no wise be diminished by the thought that unhappily their uniform was for a while sullied by a handful of traitors.

An Example from Bengal.

The Government of Bengal have taken a commendable step in appointing a Committee to consider the question of an extension of the law in regard to the prevention of cruelty to animals. The communiqué which announces the appointment of the Committee points out that, notwithstanding the Acts now in force, much cruelty to animals is still being practised, particularly on beasts of burden in Calcutta. That is a state of affairs, however, which is not confined only to Bengal. Here in Bombay things are just as bad as they are in Calcutta, and the Government of Lord Willingdon would do well to follow the example set by the Eastern Presidency. The whole question requires the most careful and speedy investigation with a view to the institution of more extensive remedial measures, not only for the punishment of offenders but for the better prevention of cruelty. There is much that might be done in the latter direction by the enaction of new laws, but it needs first of all that a Committee should sit and hear the evidence of individuals and societies that have interested themselves in the matter, in order that the whole ground may be covered once and for all. The Indian law in regard to cruelty to animals is much behind the times. Bengal has at last awakened to this fact. Bombay must not lag behind.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

ZEPPELIN CHASED.

SEVERELY DAMAGED.

LONDON, May 17.

The Admiralty states that the Zeppelin which appeared at Ramsgate was chased by Eastchurch and Westgate machines to the West Hinder lightship.

Eight naval machines from Dunkirk attacked her off Nieuport, three by close range fire.

Flight-Commander Bigsworth when two hundred feet above the Zeppelin dropped four bombs.

A large column of smoke arose from one of her compartments. She rose to 11,000 feet, tail down, and appeared to be severely damaged.

All of our machines were exposed to a heavy fire, but sustained no casualties.

CONTINUED FRENCH ADVANCE.

SANGUINARY BLOW INFLICTED.

PARIS, May 17.

A communiquè says: The French continue to advance at Hetsas and captured last evening a fortified house and eastward of the Canal they advanced beyond the first German line taking prisoners and machine guns.

A counter-attack by the enemy completely failed and a sanguinary blow was inflicted.

Four German attacks were made at Lorette, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

The Germans hoisted the green Ottoman flag at Bailly, doubtless hoping to impress the French Mohammedans.

The African troops promptly replied with a fusillade and captured the flag

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT.

LINE BROKEN BY BRITISH.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES

SALANDRA MINISTRY REMAINS IN OFFICE.

Field-Marshal French in a communique says that a successful attack by the First Army between Richebourge, Lavone and Festubert, broke the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front. After crossing the Festubert-Quinque Road, the British advanced nearly a mile into the German lines. The Paris evening communique describes the exploit as a severe German defeat. Fighting continues in favour of the British.

The latest Paris communiqué reports severe hand-to-hand fighting north of Arras in consequence of French attacks aimed at consolidating their new front. The Germans were further driven back.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters gives some interesting particulars of the inner details of the fighting at the great battle of Ypres. A feature of the narrative is the attempts made by the enemy to use their gas batteries, which on one occasion, was their own undoing.

The King of Italy having declined to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra, the entire Ministry will remain in office. There are great popular rejoicings in Rome, and the city is decked with flags.

Special correspondents who have arrived in Athens say the heroism of the Australians is unique in the history of modern war.

High American circles declare that arbitration will be unsatisfactory unless Germany suspends submarine warfare on merchantmen.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day telegrams:—

FESTUBERT.—In north of France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

RICHEBOURG.—Three miles north of Festubert.

QUINQUE.—One and a half mile north-east of Festubert.

CARENCY.—Seven miles north-west of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—Five miles north of Arras.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—Eight miles north of Ypres.

STEENSTRAETE.—In Belgium six miles north of Arras.

MENIN.—In Belgium, 11 miles south-east of Ypres.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

RAMSGATE.—On the south-east coast of England, twenty miles north of Dover.

SEVERE GERMAN DEFEAT BY BRITISH.

ENEMY'S LINE BROKEN OVER TWO-MILE FRONT.

GREAT BRITISH SUCCESS

ENEMY'S TWO-MILE FRONT BROKEN.

ADVANCE INTO GERMAN LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 17.

Field-Marshal French, in a communiqué says that a successful attack by the First Army between Richebourgs, Lavone and Festubert broke the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.

The attack began at midnight South of Richebourg and Lavone, where we carried two successive lines of trenches on a front of eight hundred yards.

A mile further south another attack at dawn carried twelve hundred yards of trenches and extended our success six-hundred yards southward, by exploding bombs along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.

Fighting continues in our favour. All has been quiet at Ypres for the last forty-eight hours.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS DRIVEN FURTHER BACK.

PARIS, May 17.

The evening communiqué says a fourth German attack on Steenstraete this afternoon was repulsed. The communiqué describes the British success, which, it says, was a serious German defeat.

There was severe hand-to-hand fighting north of Arras in consequence of French attacks aimed at consolidating our new front. The Germans were driven further back.

The Germans at Ville sur Tourbe, in Champagne, on Saturday night, exploded a mine behind the French first line and eight German companies rushed an attack and gained a footing.

Two counter-attacks with the bayonet and bombs recovered the whole of the position and annihilated the Germans. Over a thousand bodies were found in the trenches, 377 prisoners, including twelve officers, were taken.

FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES,

PARIS, May 16.

A communique says the Germans made three counter-attacks at Steenstraete. The third was at dawn and was most violent, but all were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured six-machine-guns and a mortar.

The British, last night, northward of La Bassee, captured several trenches.

Fierce fighting continues in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette. We progressed by hand grenade fighting.

The enemy vainly attempted to retake the houses at Neuville, and was also unable to take the trenches outside the village.

CAPTURE OF CARENCY.

"AN ABSOLUTE HOLIDAY."

PARIS, May 16.

The official narrative of the successes at Arras and the capture of Carency states that the French attack at the outset was an absolute holiday, owing to the magnificent power of artillery preparation.

Over twenty-thousand shells of all calibres were showered on Carency in three hours, and our new trench mortars levelled the wire entanglements with tons of melinite.

Then the French infantry with incredible dash carried three lines of trenches and entered Carency, in spite of orders to the contrary. Everywhere the German defences bristled, and the utmost scientific advantage was taken of the ground.

During the next two days the French soldiers again attacked in this region and again reached beyond the points intended. Carency was now enclosed in two pincers, but a wooded hill and a vast quarry completely organised as a fort remained.

FRENCH GENERAL COMPLIMENTED BY THE ENEMY.

Assisted by artillery the Germans on the hill were crumpled up, but the quarry was a stiffer business. Nevertheless, the men were literally aflame with determination to conquer, and the Germans after two hours surrendered. German officers complimented the French General on the mathematical gunnery and irresistible dash of the infantry.

The French captures amounted to a thousand prisoners with guns, howitzers, quick-firers and tons of ammunition.

BATTLE OF YPRES.

A TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

ENEMY DISGUISED IN KILTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 16.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters continues his description of the terrific battle of Ypres. He says:—

The Germans on May 10th tried to wear out the British and batter their trenches by high explosives. Then, after the most violent bombardment hitherto, they brought gas cylinders into play and the infantry-men advanced. They found, however, the British very alive. Then a strange scene was witnessed; through the scattered woods and across clearing came a disorderly mob of attackers, some disguised in British uniforms.

ENEMY MOWED DOWN WITH SHRAPNEL.

Suddenly the British poured a most rapid rifle and machine-gun fire into the Germans who threw themselves flat on the ground. The British guns mowed the enemy with shrapnel and dead Germans were strewn everywhere. The Germans gained a position in a trench, but apparently they were forced to retire by their own gas. The assault was reminiscent of a forlorn hope of ill-trained levies in October. To-day the attempt was equally hopeless.

GAS BATTERIES EMPLOYED.

The Germans made another attempt with gas northward of the Ypres-Comines canal. Two batteries of cylinders operated for half an hour and emitted a cloud of white gas which was so dense that a man could not see his hand when held in front of his face. The gas bleached the grass and turned sandbags yellow. We were compelled to evacuate one trench. The enemy were also evidently suffering from the gas, because they did not attack, but had to evacuate their own trench. An attack northward of Menin road obtained a footing in our trench but the enemy were soon driven out. The Germans were showing signs of exhaustion and the sight of the ground littered with their dead was discouraging to reinforcements.

BOMBARDMENT OF YPRES.

The Germans next day bombarded St. Julien but the attack was delivered in the direction of Menin road. The Germans made three assaults and the first gained a small advantage, but they were soon driven out. The next was defeated by a fusillade from rifles and machine-guns. The third, made in the evening, was more desperate and many Germans were dressed in kilts. They occupied a short length of a trench, but were utterly exhausted and were easily driven back. The enemy was now throwing incendiary shells into Ypres and the town was blazing fiercely in several places. The last time Ypres was so bombarded synchronised with the abandonment of the effort to capture the city.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

One British aeroplane had a marvellous escape. The airman lost control of his machine, looped the loop at a height of six thousand feet, regained his seat and landed safely. In all air duels the British have invariably been successful.

TREMENDOUS HEROISM.

BRITISH EXPLOITS.

LONDON, May 16.

Two deeds of tremendous heroism were performed during the attack by gas fumes.

A private worked a machine gun, mowing down the enemy until he finally collapsed, choking and blinded by gas. He died next day.

British machine-gunners at Formelles used two German machine-guns against the enemy until they were overwhelmed by vast masses of Germans.

HEROISM OF AUSTRALIANS.

UNIQUE IN HISTORY OF MODERN WAR.

LONDON, May 16.

Special correspondents who have arrived in Athens say the heroism of the Australians is unique in the history of modern war.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

RUSSIAN WOUNDED BURNT.

PETROGRAD, May 17.

It is officially announced that Prince Kurakine telegraphs that the German cavalry have killed and burned Russian wounded.

ABORTIVE ZEPPELIN RAID.

40 BOMBS DROPPED ON RAMSGATE.

DOVER ASSAILANT DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

A Zeppelin dropped about forty bombs on Ramsgate at two this morning. Three persons were injured.

A Zeppelin approached Dover last night but was attacked and driven out to sea.

LONDON, May 17.

A Zeppelin hovered for some hours to seaward from Margate to Dover.

Twenty bombs were dropped in a field near Deal.

The raid was abortive except for the three persons injured at Ramsgate.

SUBMARINE WARFARE ON MERCHANTMEN.

ARBITRATION UNSATISFACTORY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

High American circles declare that arbitration will be unsatisfactory unless Germany suspends submarine warfare on merchantmen.

HERR VON DERNBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Herr von Dernburg has asked for a safe conduct from Britain and France.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 15th May:—

The "Goben" has appeared in the Dardanelles but on being nearly struck by shot from Lord Nelson retreated.

The United States Government in a restrained but firm Note to the German Government on the Lusitania and other incidents, involving the loss of American lives, emphasises the impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding the rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

The Note points out that American citizens are within indisputable rights in taking ships travelling wherever legitimate business calls them and it is contended that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as and excuse or palliation of that act or as abatement of responsibility for its commission.

The United States Government expects that the German Government will disavow acts whereof the United States or America complains and make reparation and take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive to the principles of warfare.

CALCUTTA ARMS ACT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The case in which Radha Charan Paramanik and three other Bengali youths were sent up under the Arms Act was resumed to-day before Mr. Keays, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

A charge was framed against all the accused of conspiring to possess a mauser pistol and ammunition without a license.

The Magistrate then recorded the accused's statements.

Radha Charan said that the day before his arrest he picked up the pistol in Badurbagan Road but he could not account for cartridges. He did not know who loaded the revolver but he had a mind to make it over to the police.

The second accused said about fifteen minutes before the search of the first accused's house he went there to collect money for purchasing books. There he saw the pistol in the hands of the police.

The third accused said that he knew nothing about the pistol.

Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was then cross-examined. He said that the first accused admitted having picked up the pistol. Witness was investigating into the Garden Reach dacoity in which the dacoits came in a taxi-cab which was found at Badur Bagan on the day following the dacoity.

After cross-examining some more witnesses the Court rose for the day.

SALANDRA CABINET.

MINISTRY REMAINS IN OFFICE.

GREAT POPULAR REJOICINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 16.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of Signor Salandra. The entire Ministry will remain in office.

There are great popular rejoicings in Rome, and the city is decked with flags. Crowds are continually visiting Signor Salandra's house and giving him an ovation, and cheering crowds surround the British Embassy.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT FOREIGN OFFICE

ROME, May 17.

An immense war demonstration headed by the flags of the Allies marched last evening to the different ministries and to the residence of Signor Salandra acclaiming the members of the cabinet.

Impressive scenes were witnessed at the Royal Palace and the Foreign Office. The windows and balconies of the latter were filled with persons applauding the demonstrators. Similar demonstrations have taken place at Naples and Genoa.

SALANDRA THE SPHINX.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

Mr. Charles Tower writes in the "Daily Mail":—

Let x be Salandra. He is the unknown quantity in the European situation, and he is as much a puzzle to his own people as to French, British, German, and all the rest of the nationalities which are trying to solve the May equation. Nobody appears to know what he intends, and stranger still, none of the leading Italian journalists appears to know enough of his personal character to judge on what lines he could be likely to solve the problems he has to face. He is ambitious, one is told, fond of power, a clever juggler with words, and by no means unskilful in the pulling of electoral strings. But he is not, or is not accounted, either a great statesman or a skilful diplomatist; his is a Conservative Government supported on a war platform by the Italian Liberals, and yet, the Liberals tell one, not absolutely certain to be overthrown even if Liberal support is withdrawn. It is a very complicated equation in which he is the x, and it may be worth while to state its factors, just because in Milan they are probably to be seen at their simplest. How on earth, one wonders, can there be any question as to what Salandra will do? Of the two great northern papers, perhaps the most influential in Italy in their sphere, one, the "Corriere," supports Salandra because he is politically of their side. And the "Corriere" is a war paper by conviction. The other paper, the Liberal "Secolo," also supports Salandra, though he is politically opposed, on the assumption that he will fulfill the Northern Italian desire and take Trieste, a part of Istria, and the Trentino by force. There would really seem to be very little choice in the matter, especially since the "Secolo" and its friends openly declare that the sands are running out, and that if within a few weeks at most the Italian Armies do not stir, the whole weight of the popular movement which now supports Salandra will be set in motion against him. If he is ambitious, the taking of the lost Provinces would ensure him power and popularity for a lifetime; if he is a party man, he can keep his political friends in power for a decade. There ought, therefore, to be no question, one might suppose. And yet his friends and his enemies, his political supporters and his political opponents alike, admit that they do not know what he will do.

GERMAN INTRIGUE NETWORK.

He has to reckon not only with the genuinely "neutralist" party, which is very small, but also with finance, which is troubled, and with the Germanophils, who are not a few. One has to see something of Italy in war time to realise the network of intrigue which Germany spread through the country. Germany flooded the country with highly trained men, who obtained control of banks, business houses, and industrial undertakings. Germans even obtained the representation in Italy of prominent English business houses. Their work in war time is largely underground; they are agents stirring the Socialist movement in the south and centre; they are pessimists urging that the result of war would be an appalling economic catastrophe; they are journalists urging that the good name of Italy would be for ever defiled and her value as an Ally for ever reduced if she draws sword against her former partner. Never a hasty word is spoken in London that is not used to aid the German workers. A French diplomat cannot resist a *bon mot* Good; the Italian understands because as the "Corriere" explains to-day, it is the nature of the Frenchman to sacrifice everything to a *bon mot*. But then the witty epigram is caught up and repeated, apparently seriously, by an English newspaper, and forthwith the German agents have fresh fuel for their campaign. Now and again the "Corriere" or the "Secolo" will swiftly pick up and rebuke and unconsidered utterance in London or Paris or Petrograd, just because by so doing it takes the wind out of the sails of the German agents. But as it explains the utterance it asks pathetically.

Why must I 'twixt the leaves of coronal
Put any kiss of pardon on thy brow?

The Italian situation is very delicate, and it might not take much more than a hasty word to upset it Salandra has also to face the Clerical opposition to a war with Austria, and that is not lightly to be accounted. It is a fairly obvious opposition, and though it is powerful in the pulpit it is said to be fairly above-board. It scarcely needs comment. These are the various factors of the equation. But the solution is in the hands of Salandra, and he is the mysterious x. "When will the solution be published?" I have asked of many. The answer is always, "Not later than the first of May."

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

REPORTED TO BE SUBDUED.

SPANISH WARSHIPS ORDERED TO LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 16.

Two messages from Lisbon, timed yesterday morning, state that the sole object of the revolt was to appoint a new ministry to defend and consolidate the Republic.

The Committee met on board the Vasco da Gama to select a cabinet. Senor Joao Chagas will probably be Premier.

Another mesage timed 8-40 evening says the revolutionary committee, in a proclamation, exhorts the people to indulge in no reprisals.

A telegram from Madrid, timed 11-40 evening, says that a wireless message from Lisbon declares that the revolt is subdued. Captain Martins Slima has assumed command of Republic troops.

It is rumoured that the Spanish warships Espana and Carlos Quinto have been ordered to Lisbon. The leave of all navy men has been suspended. Two regiments have been sent to Badajoz.

OBJECT OF THE REBELS.

SEVERE FIGHT AT SANTAREM.

LONDON, May 17.

Belated Lisbon telegrams confirm that the Vasco da Gama was murdered. The artillery ashore replied to the captain of the ships which moved into the middle of the harbour, but subsequently some troops joined the revolutionaries. An amnesty was concluded later.

It is announced that a national ministry, which is the object of the rebels, is to be formed. It will include Senors Fernandes, Costa, Duarte Leite, Basileo and Paulo Falcao.

Much damage has been done to the city.

A severe fight took place at Santarem where there are two hundred wounded in the hospitals and seventy dead in the mortuary.

Carlos Olavo has been appointed civil governor of Lisbon.

MADRID, May 17.

It is announced that the warship Espana is going to Lisbon to protect Spanish and foreign interests.

LISBON, May 16.

The new Government has sent ex-premier Pimenta Castro and ex-minister Medeiaros on board the Vasco da Gama.

FIRING IN STREETS.

LISBON, May 16.

A demonstration proceeding this evening to congratulate the revolutionary leaders was attacked in the streets by bombs and shots from an unknown quarter.

Several were wounded and there was a slight panic.

POLICE ATTACKED.

OPORTO, May 16.

A crowd attacked the Government police to-day.

Four civilians were mortally and one policeman slightly wounded.

At least sixty-seven persons have been killed and 200 wounded in the revolt.

"THIS INFERNAL WAR."

SIGNIFICANT COMMENT BY BERLIN PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 17.

The London correspondent of the "C and M. Gazette" cables:—

London, May 15.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" admits that the English power of offensive exceeds anticipation and that English weapons are in precision equally terrible. "The army that is victorious in this infernal war," says the paper "will be covered with unfading glory. We pray and hope this glory will be ours, but we must face the fact that this is by no means certain."

The "Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens states that British subjects who were taken to Gallipoli have now been moved to Broussa.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News" indicates that the Russians contemplate a blow from the Nida suggested in the cable of 4th May.

King Albert has decided to confer the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold upon Lord Kitchener and Sir John French.

The London County tram drivers have struck suddenly causing much inconvenience, but a considerable number of cars are running.

NEEDS OF AHMEDABAD

LECTURE ON TOWN PLANNING.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBAY ACT,

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 16.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Town Planning on Saturday last in the Municipal Hall at Ahmedabad, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Acting Commissioner, Northern Division. The lecture, which was illustrated by maps and plans, was attended by the Collector, the Municipal Commissioner, and nearly all the members of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The lecturer commenced his remarks by pointing out that the various phases of the development of a community can be grouped under four heads:—(1) Industries; (2) City Planning; (3) Administration; and (4) Social Welfare.

Referring to Ahmedabad the lecturer said that the first work of the Municipality would be along industrial and commercial lines. After industrial work, the planning of the city and its suburbs was the most important work. Town Planning in plain terms was the making of a city as a whole, a better place in which to work and live.

One of the Municipal functions, said the lecturer, is to provide attractions for industry, business and labour, so that the community will have a prosperous and satisfactory growth. The Town Planning of Ahmedabad includes almost the greatest range of city planning. In a proper scheme, the first consideration will be the handling of goods and of people, including handling of freight to and from the Railway and the dealing with traffic in the streets. Traffic facilities are the very structure and backbone of Town Planning and this must be primarily considered in connection with the development of Ahmedabad. It will involve the study of movements of traffic in the streets and probably the cutting through of new streets to relieve congestion and in some cases the widening of old streets; as well as the provision of transit facilities. Here it must be borne in mind that existing roads should only be widened when absolutely necessary, as it is very expensive. It is sound policy to open up entirely new roads through cheap property, buying additional frontage land which can be let off at frontage rates. A scheme like this more than pays itself. The people of Ahmedabad have a splendid chance of avoiding the mistakes of haphazard development in the past and working out complete, industrial and housing schemes, so that property which is peculiarly suited to industrial use, will be laid out in such a way as to facilitate such use, and land like the Ellis Bridge Suburb which is particularly adopted to residential use, will be laid out as to be particularly fitted for the erection of bungalows etc.

It is the same old principle which we find in business of applying data gained from successful examples all over the country to the particular needs of the local problems. This is exactly what has been done by the Committee who by the direction of Government recently met in Ahmedabad to consider the desirability of removing the portion of the old city walls. The Committee presided over by the then Acting Commissioner, was a representative one and after careful deliberation came to the conclusion that there was a great deal to be said in favour of taking down some of the walls, but like all wise men they expressed a desire to see a scheme of development before definitely committing themselves.

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The lecturer then came to the important part of his remarks, i.e., on the subject of the Bombay Town Planning Act. He said that the provisions of the Act when in the form of draft were very carefully scrutinized by an able Select Committee which met a number of times with prolonged discussions and deliberations. In drafting regard was had to all Town Planning Regulations extant, and the Bombay Town Planning Act, I of 1915, being their outcome was the finest in the world. The lecturer added that the small Act of 52 sections was not passed to benefit Salsette alone, but he hoped its application would in course of time be extended to the whole Presidency nay India.

From Section 3 it would be seen that the small Act had a very wide range, it could bring within its perview everything a Municipality could be expected to do for the health of the residents. The Act definitely discourages litigation and saves law costs.

Coming to Chapter III of the Act dealing with Finance the lecturer stated that the Town Planning Act was the only thing in the world which ogered something for nothing. By the skill of the Town Planner agricultural area or waste land could be converted into building plots with road frontages; this conversion naturally increases the value of the land without the owner doing anything himself. The Act quite fairly demands such an owner to contribute towards the cost of the Town Planning Scheme at the most half of the resultant increment. It was remarked the provision was certainly a very generous one and that nobody should be willing to refuse to receive an increment of say Rs. 1,000 in his land value because he had to as a consequence contribute Rs. 500 out of it to the authorities.

Lastly the lecturer referred to the question of provision of houses for the working and the coolie classes. It was quite nice to provide land, but quite useless to do this alone. He cited a town which had reserved acres of land for the purpose, but the land was lying for 17 years with but three cottages provided. Three coolie cottages could hardly bring in sufficient rent to cover interest on capital invested by the Municipality in the purchase of the land. The Municipality was apparently waiting for the coolies to erect houses or cottages,—with none coming forward. The remedy was that the Municipality should step in and build houses of cheap material, so that they may become paying.

The President on behalf of the Corporation thanked the lecturer in suitable language for his very lucid and interesting lecture. He admitted the Act was a very powerful instrument placed in the hands of the Municipalities and it was for them to make use of it as occasion arises.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

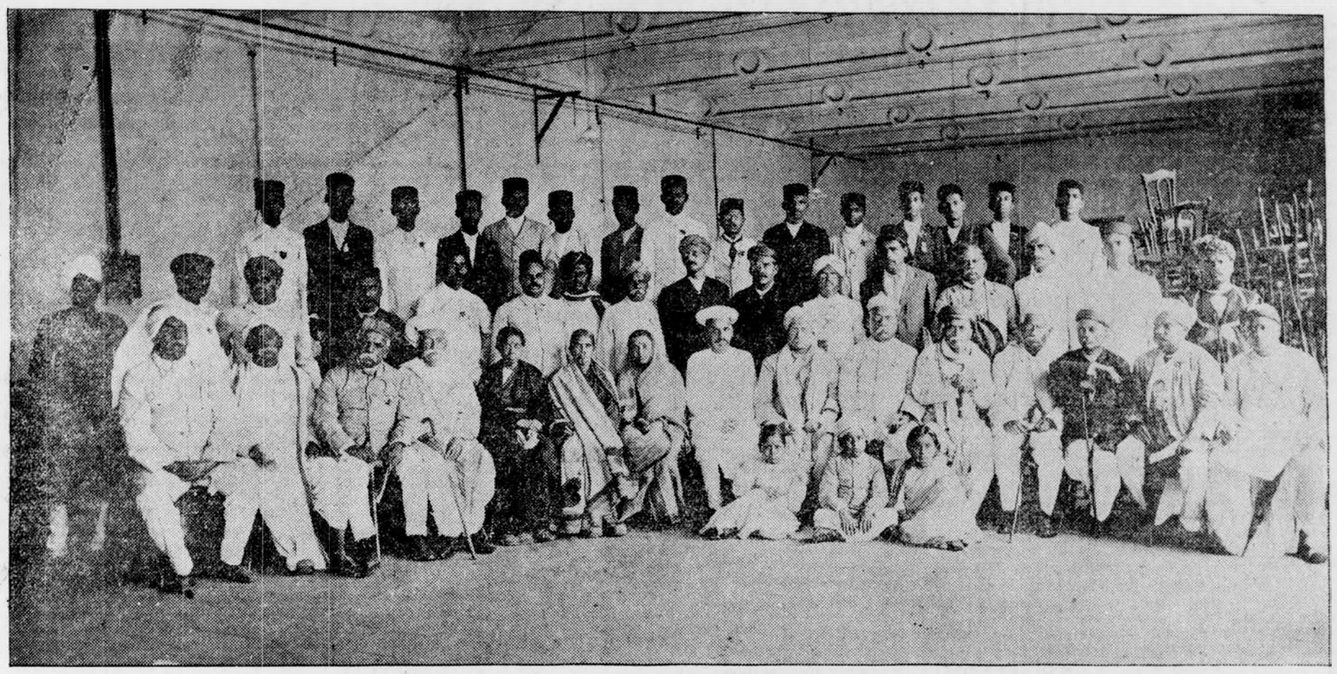

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar.

Front Row: From Left to Right.—Dr. Sarju Prasad, Rao Saheb Mararkar, Dr. Tembe, Rao Bahadur Ranchorbhai Dave, Mrs. Gangabai Khedkar, Mrs. Kasibai Kanitkar, Mrs. Kamlabai Saheb Kibe, Sardar Madho Rao Kibe, Sir Gangadhar Rao (Chief of Miraj—President of the Conference) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur V. M. Mahajani, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. K. R. Korgaonker and Mr. H. N. Apte.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND MARATHI

The Marathi Literary Conference reassembled yesterday morning in the Madhow Baug under the presidentship of the Chief of Miraj.

The first resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting put on record the great loss sustained by Maharastra by the deaths of the late Mr. Gokhale, Rao Saheb Vinayak Konddeo Oke, Mr. Gangadhar Ramchandra Mogre, Mr. Moro Keshao Damle, Mr. Traimbak Gurunath Kale and Mr. Shantaram Anant Desai, who had rendered great services to the cause of Marathi literature.

Rao Saheb Kanitkar in moving the resolution said that although Mr. Gokhale had not written any works in Marathi literature, still his publication of arithmetic in Marathi and his labour relating to his Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding primary education, must be mentioned. He served the Marathi language in that respect to the last moment of his life. If he had lived longer, it was possible he would have succeeded in inducing Government to pass his bill *re* primary education.

UNIVERSITY AND VERNACULARS.

Mr. Hari Narayan Apte next moved a resolution advocating the introduction of Marathi in University education, and in doing so said:—If you read this resolution between the lines, you will find we make 2 points in it. One is that Marathi should be introduced in University examinations and secondly, there should be examinations held in those subjects. What is strange about this resolution is that the language, whose cause we are advocating, is ours, the country is ours, the University is ours and yet we have to go a begging to the University authorities to accept our request embodied in this resolution. Marathi is taught us by our mothers, it is spoken by us at home and yet the University does not think it advisable to teach it to students under its control. Government also do not see the necessity of teaching it in the University. Why should this be so? This question was discussed with the present warmth 20 years ago, the lead being taken by the late Mr. Justice Ranade. His efforts resulted in the University admitting Marathi as a voluntary subject. In Matriculation Marathi was first admitted as a voluntary subject and subsequently it became a compulsory subject, but the University authorities did not like the idea, and they soon transferred the responsibility of teaching Marathi to the schools, so that, where the school certified a given student knows Marathi well, the University accepts the certificate! What happens is this that students leave Marathi up to the Matriculation Standard. Then they have nothing to do with it till they go for M.A., that is, during the interval they are not even in touch with Marathi. One of the reasons alleged against the introduction of Marathi in University examinations is that there is not sufficient material available in Marathi literature to meet the requirements of higher examinations. But that is a myth, and Mr. Ranade proved it to be so by quoting figures on the subject. I think if there is a demand of books in Marathi, there will be a sufficient supply. A student came to me lately saying "there is a book appointed by the University for a certain examination; but are there annotations to your knowledge?" I said, "if there is a demand there must be a supply." My words were prophetic; for in a short time there cropped up 7 or 8 annotations priced at 8, 10, 12, annas each. In brief, the argument of the want of sufficient material in Marathi is not correct. Even supposing there is a want, it will be removed if the demand exists and it is within the jurisdiction of the University to create the demand and the supply will follow of itself. One thing that will strike you is that according to the University argument, there are any number of books in Marathi to serve the purpose of M. A. students, but that there are very few to suit the requirements of students for the Matriculation. I again repeat that where schools are ours, teachers are ours, the language is our and the University may be said to be ours, we cannot but be surprised that we are placed in the position of mendicants, (cheers) on this subject.

Prof. Narayen Keshav Behere seconded and Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Joshi then read extracts from some papers sent in to the conference.

On the motion of Mr. Apte the Conference put on record that in their opinion it it was desirable to give secondary education through vernaculars.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani moved a resolution appointing a Committee to impartially judge of the merits of works hereafter published.

Mr. Govind Sakharam Sirdesai, seconded and Mr. Girirao Anna and Mr. Vaghbhat Narayan Deshpande supported it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vithal Jiwaji Nadkarni then read extracts from papers sent in to the Conference, and the Conference adjourned till 7-30 this morning.

THE CHIEF OF MIRAJ.

Photo by Mr. R. B. Dhiryawan.

President of the Marathi Literary Conference.

MYSORE DURBAR'S CONCESSION.

EXCLUSION OF LIQUOR SHOPS AND NAUTCHES AT EXHIBITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 17.

In reply to memorials from certain residents of the Civil Station, Bangalore, representing that the opening of liquor bars, gambling tables and nautch by dancing girls in connection with the industrial and other exhibitions in the State, having for their object the education of people, were opposed to public sentiment, the Government of Mysore agree with the substance of the representation made in the memorials and have requested the presidents of Districts Boards and Municipalities and other public functionaries to exclude these forms of entertainment in the future from the programme of such important functions organised by them.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

INSPECTOR AHMED KHAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 17.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case the Commissioners on Saturday heard discussion as to the admissibility in evidence of prior statements made by approvers to the police. Inspector Ahmed Khan was cross-examined by Counsel for the defence He stated that when Madan Singh's house was searched nothing incriminating was found there. Madan Singh did not attend any special meeting of the "Ghadr" party but joined for the purpose of helping in realising the objects of the society. Mehta Anand Kissore when confronted with Amar Singh denied all knowledge of the latter and the gold. Amar Singh's promise to turn approver was the result of his own efforts as he said he was prepared to help the police if a promise of pardon were given. Witness had seen Amar Singh's father who was allowed to see his son. It was after the meeting between the father and the son that Amar Singh gave his statement. Kartar Singh never asked for pardon. Indeed, he was averse to being defended by counsel at all. Nawab Khan never came to the witness. He received information from his subordinates that Kedar Nath was in Lahore but in hiding. Kedar Nath's house was searched but nothing incriminating was found.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate, the witness said that not only did Mehta Anand Kissore deny all knowledge of Amar Singh and the gold before he was confronted with Amar Singh, but even after he had been so confronted. The photographs of four accused and Arjan Singh (hanged in the Ferozepore murder case) were taken but never shown to any one and were sent in a sealed cover to the C.I.D. office.

Evidence was then given by Messrs. C. M. Trosolor, proprietor, Washington Printing Works, Nur Din, a timber merchant, Diwan Chand, lawyer, Churanji Lal, joint editor, "Paisa Akbar" and Ghulam Quadir, Zilladar, to prove the police raids on the two houses in the Gawalmandi and the articles including revolvers, pistols, bombs, chemicals, cartridges, papers etc., seized therefrom. They identified these articles. Duni Chand, a hardware merchant, of Anarkali, deposed to the purchase of files and pliers by one of the accused. Devi Chand, agent of a paper merchant of Anarkali, identified the paper used in "Ghadr Sandesa-Ilaujiang" etc, as having been purchased from his shop. Three policemen detailed the circumstances of the arrest of five of the accused at the two houses on the day following that of their searches. All the witnesses except Devi Chand identified the accused about whom they gave evidence.

MULTAN TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, May 17.

In the Isewala dacoity case Bakhsha Lumbardar has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary, the remaining nine accused being acquitted.

The Special Tribunal proceeded to hear the case of the Kot Wasayawala dacoity from Jhang in which a nolle prosequi has been entered against fifty-four and of the thirty-five remaining seven are absconding.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

RESULT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

On Sunday morning the body of Mr. E. G. Drysdale was found at the Continental Hotel with a bullet wound in the head. The deceased had good connections and was employed on a tea estate at Tipperah for some time and it is surmised that he committed suicide as the result of unemployment which was pressing on his mind.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 16.

The following casualities are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. Bainbridge, Royal Lancasters.
Capt. E. Boase, Black Watch.
Capt. A. J. Bowen, Monmouthshires.
Capt. E. Byrde, Monmouthshires.
Capt. C. A. French, Royal Irish.
Capt. R. Horn, Seaforths.
Capt. A. Incledon-Webber, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt. M. Jourdier, East Surveys.
Capt. R. E. N. North, East Surreys.
Capt. E. E. Radcliffe, West Ridings.
Capt. J. A. Seymour, Warwickshires.
Capt. J. H. Todd, Medical Officer, Canadian Dragoons.
Capt. T. Dalby, Rifle Corps.
Capt. H. Watson, Rifle Corps.
Capt. O. Fane, Artillery.
Capt. C. R. Gillett, Artillery.
Capt. H. Lee-Warner, Artillery.
Capt. D'A. Willoughby-Osborne, Artillery.
Capt. W. G. Worthington, London Regiment.
Capt. W. Heaton, South Lancs.
Capt. W. A. Taylor, South Lancs.
Lieut. G. de L. Landon, Artillery.
Lieut. A. Maxwell, Artillery.
Lieut. Allenby, Seaforths.
Lieut. C. M. Cameron, Seaforths.
Lieut. J. Watt, Seaforths.
Lieut. A. Blencowe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. Cox, Gloucesters.
Lieut. H. F. Glanville, West India Regiment.
Lieut. J. L. Jackson, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. R. Legard, West Yorks.
Lieut. C. Lonergan, East Surreys.
Lieut. T. Senior, Worcesters.
Lieut. W. E. Roper, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. A. Seward, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. J. Herring-Cooper, Leicesters.
Lieut. M. Wardle, Leicesters.
Lieut. E. H. Griffin, Medicals.
Lieut. C. W. Sparks, Medicals.
Lieut. H. E. Daniell, Durham L.I.
Second-Lieut. I. Barclay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. P. Cummings, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. Irving, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. I. M. Matheson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. McA. Pender, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Tredennick, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Brodie, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. N. Fourdrinier, Middlesix Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. Herbert, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. Power, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. J. Power, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. Welsford, Middlesex Regt.
Second-Lieut. R. Flindt, London Regt.
Second-Lieut. U. R. Truelove, London Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. M. Paul, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Williams, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieut. G. Walmsley, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. T. N. Wilson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. P. Hinton, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieut. W. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. E. Forbes, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. G. Bruce, Interpreter.
Second-Lieut. J. V. Edge, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. Fletcher, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. T. C. N. Hall, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Dickson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Hartley, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. Hutson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. Wright, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Cox, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. G. Moore, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Wakefield, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. Walliker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Webb, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Yarrow, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Capt. R. L. Baker, Monmouthshires.
Capt. C. S. Reed, Engineers.
Lieut. S. Sanford, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. F. Eberli, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. Coulson, Durham Territorial Artillery.

NOW SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. L. Adye, West Ridings.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. W. Penn-Gaskell, Hampshires.
Lieut. L. M. Robinson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. D. Bush, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Gaisford, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. G. B. Thomas, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. Hellen, Essex Regt.
Quarter-Master and Hon. Lieut. E. Laman, South Wales Borderers.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The following are the names of officers in the 122nd list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Narayan Singh, 11th Rajputs.
Subadar Bir Singh, 21st Punjabis.
Major K. S. Cassels, 2nd-8th Gurkhas.

The 27th list from British East Africa:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subadar Ghulam Haider, 130th Baluchis.

The 44th list from the Persian Gulf:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Clerk A. M. Puranjati, Military Accounts Department.

Correction in the 37th list:—

WOUNDED.

Lt.-Colonel P. C. Palin, 14th Ferozepore Sikhs.

MURDER BY C. I. D. OFFICER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Beachcroft delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Dwijendra Chunder Mukerjee a C. I. D. officer, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Khulna of murder and sentenced to death.

The prosecution case was that on the 12th November last the accused with a gun went to the house of a neighbour and killed a fourteen year old girl.

The defence was that in killing a cat he accidentally hit the girl.

Their Lordships rejected the defence story, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

ORDERS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

MESSRS. MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

TO REMAIN WITHIN NOTIFIED AREA IN DELHI PROVINCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 17.

At noon on the 16th instant, orders of the Chief Commissioner were served on Mr. ShaukatAli and Mr. Mohamed Ali, editor of the "Comrade," and "Hamdard," directing them to remain within the limits of the Delhi Province and by the 22nd instant to take up their residence within the notified area of Mahrauli in the Delhi Province and thenceforward not to move from the notified area without the written sanction of the District Magistrate, and, so long as this order remains in force, to attend no meeting of a political or public nature. The order purports to have been issued in pursuance of Rule 3 of the Rules issued under section 2 of the Defence of India Act 1915 (vide Notification No. 1196 dated 2nd April 1915). Any breach of the terms and conditions of the orders would render the brothers liable to the penalty laid down in section 4 of said Rules. No offence whatever is specified, but the preamble states that in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner there are reasonable grounds for believing that the brothers have acted in a manner prejudicial to public safety.

Mr. Mohamed Ali returned from his home at Rampur on the 14th after a month's stay and was proceeding to Ajmer with his brothers to attend as usual the anniversary of the famous saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chiste and was to have gone thereafter to Mussoorie for two months to recruit his health under the advice of doctors, as he has been suffering from acute diabetes. Mr. ShaukatAli was managing the affairs of the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" in his brother's absence from Delhi, in addition to his own public duties.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

GRANT FOR THE MATERNITY HOME.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that as an experimental measure the Executive Engineer proposed to pave with wood blocks a portion of Frere Road on the west of the tram lines for a length of about 350 feet and for this purpose he had arranged with the Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, N.D., for the supply of 20,000 teak paving blocks, 10,000 treated Jamba paving blocks and 10,000 untreated Jamba blocks, free of cost at any Railway Station in Bombay. The cost of carrying the blocks from the Wari Bunder Railway Goods Station to the site of the work, preparing cement concrete bed, removing water tables, etc., was estimated at Rs. 6,656. As there was no special grant for this work, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the expenditure being incurred.

The sanction asked for was granted.

MATERNITY HOME.

The Committee also granted sanction asked for in the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4225 of 24th September, 1914, sanctioning a grant for providing a Maternity Home, I have the honour to state for the information of the Corporation that the Home has since been opened and is now in proper working order and is likely to prove highly successful. It has, however, not been possible yet to utilize the Rustamji Jamsedji Dharamsala at Falkland Road for the purpose as was originally intended, owing to the enquiries that have had to be made regarding the terms on which the building was handed over by Government to the Municipality. Until a reply has been received from Government, this point cannot be settled. In any case, however, the estimated cost of fitting up the Dharamsala for the purpose is very considerable and it is doubtful whether it will be worth while to spend so much money in adapting the building. In the meanwhile a building on Bellasis Road has been secured for the Home at a monthly rental of Rs. 150 and with the necessary furniture and sanitary fittings which have been generously provided by certain gentlemen free of cost, a fair start has been made. There is, however, no provision to meet the charges on account of the rent, and I consider that the Municipality should be prepared to meet this cost as it is part of a scheme which they have approved and as the rent is incurred in lieu of the use of a Municipal building. I request therefore the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,950 from Surplus Cash Balance for defraying the amount of rent from 1st February 1915 to 29th February, 1916. A further report will be submitted before the latter data regarding the working of the scheme."

DUTCH ANGER OVER THE KATWYK.

GERMAN INQUIRY PROMISED.

Captain Teensma, of the Katwyk, arrived at Rotterdam on the night of April 16 with the crew of the Katwyk, wired "The Times," special correspondent on the same night from Amsterdam.

He stated that the steamer was about seven miles west of the North Hinder Lightship on Wednesday evening when he anchored for fear of mines and ordered that in addition to the anchor light a large petroleum gaslight should be shown. A frightful explosion occurred while this was being done. The deck was blown open and the crew were covered with water and grain.

The watch on the bridge had seen nothing, but a few seconds after the Katwyk was torpedoed he saw the periscope of a submarine. The ship sank quickly. Both boats were launched. All the crew entered them and rowed behind the Katwyk. The crew believed they saw a couple of ghost-like lights when they came close to the submarine, and the captain called for help. There was no answer, however. The submarine, on the contrary, went away as quickly as possible from where the Katwyk's crew were.

Far from losing their heads over the incident, the Dutch have never been more self-possessed than at the present moment. Their indignation and disgust at this outrage are as great as would be those of any other neutral people whose property had been wantonly destroyed and whose fellow-countrymen's lives had been exposed to the gravest peril under similar conditions. Newspaper comments to-day give forcible expression to these feelings, a chorus of protest being uttered in journals of all shades of opinion. Counsels of self-restraint are not wanting, however, and it is pointed out that the duty of the Dutch is to strengthen the hands of their Government in dealing with exceptional difficulties at a time when calm and sober handling of affairs is of the utmost importance.

The announcement of the Wolff Bureau on the morning of the 16 April that the German Government has already instituted an investigation into the torpedoing of the Katwyk is regarded as an indication that Germany realizes the seriousness of the situation created by this latest exploit, and desires to reassure the Netherlands. It is recognized, however, that nothing can acquit either the German Government or German sailors of the responsibility for the consequences of this sea crime.

The Germans seem convinced that Holland will submit to every injustice, indignity, and outrage rather than have recourse to arms. This opinion may prove unfounded. The "Handelsbad" on the night of the 16 ultimo points out that, while all the Netherlands desires to remain outside the war, it is possible for peace to be purchased as too high a price.

THE MATRICULATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with feelings of regret that I have to approach you with a new complaint regarding the Matriculation Examination held in March last. Severe complaints were published in your columns with regard to the system of marking and examining English papers, set at the Matriculation Examination held in November last. I had then to perform the somewhat unpleasant task of exposing the whole system of the examination in question, laying stress on the insufficiency of time allowed to the examiners in each subject. I was glad to find that the complaints did not go unheard for at the supplementary examination held in March last, sufficient time was allowed for the correction and marking of the papers.

This new complaint is in connection with the Sanskrit paper. The paper set this time (last March) was rather more severe than the requirements of the students at the Matric could justify. No text is prescribed for the Matric examination as in the case of the higher examinations. This gives a very large scope for the examiners' discretion. Some over-enthusiasts—learned scholars—who could be counted on one's finger's ends have always tried to keep up the standard of Sanskrit very high at the Bombay University, and with all that, the result, as we see, is that Bombay has, of late, produced no pandit or scholar of any repute. Let us compare this state of things with those obtaining at the Calcutta University, with which I have been connected as Professor for six years, though a graduate of the Bombay University. The Calcutta University is the foremost in India in producing research scholars, in Philosophy, Science, Mathematics, Sanskrit etc. Still the Matriculation examination at Calcutta has a fixed course in Sanskrit as well as in other subjects. A fixed portion of an easy book like Panch Tantra is prescribed for the Matric and easy translations of Sanskrit into English (simple prose sentences, and seldom, if ever, verses) and *vice versa*, as extra work. Moreover, as in all subjects, alternative questions are given, thus allowing a large choice to the candidates. Shakuntala, Uttar Ram Charitam, and such dramas, are kept as text books for the B.A. Students who go up for the M.A. can select Sanskrit alone (and not English also, as we do), but they have to pass a searching and severe test, as they generally go out into the world mostly as Professors and teachers of Sanskrit.

In spite of this fixed and easy course, Calcutta has produced a multitude of Sankrit pandits, who can converse in Sanskrit and write excellent poetical compositions. At Bombay, in spite of the severity of the enthusiastic Board of Sanskrit studies, such results have not been attained, and the study of Sanskrit is not so popular as in Bengal. What is the cause of this? One can easily guess that it is mostly due to the discouraging effect produced in the minds of the students by the over-strictness shown at the Matric.

Sanskrit has become an unpopular second language because a student of Sanskrit in Bombay suffers from double disadvantage compared with the students of other classical languages. Firstly Sanskrit is more difficult and the course is not refined. Secondly because the examiners are mostly overenthusiasts. They hardly, if ever, err on the side of leniency. A little lowering of the Sanskrit standard at the Matric will very little influence a student's career at college, specially the career of those who are for the science course. The course persued in Bengal, will, I trust, if adopted in Bombay, popularise the study of Sanskrit.

It would, I hope, be in the interest both of the University and of the students, if the Board of Sanskrit study in Bombay were to fix the course and to prscribe a book for the Matric as is done at the other Universities. Again, it will conduce a great deal to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, if the examiners were to be a little more generous or lenient at the setting and marking of the examination papers. These are the ways, and not strictness or overenthusiasm to make the study of Sanskrit popular.—Yours, etc.

A PROFESSOR.

VICTOR OF PRZEMYSL.

STORY OF THE SURRENDER.

General Selivanoff, the victor of Przemysl, whose health suffered a good deal during the siege, has returned to Petrograd, and in a Press interview corrected one or two popular errors as to the fall of the fortress. He said that the garrison suffered mainly from rheumatism, which crippled many thousands of men. It was wrong to say that the place was forced to surrender by starvation, for the stores were found to contain food for another couple of weeks.

The real reason of the submission of General Kusmanek was his recognition of the absolute futility of further resistance. The final sortie was evidently undertaken with the object of enabling the Austrians to say that they had done all in their power to preserve their honour unsullied.

According to statements of prisoners, the Russian artillery was very effective, though it fired only tens of projectiles against thousands squandered by the fortress guns.

General Selivanoff gives the following account of the actual surrender:

"From March 19 we daily expected the arrival of parlementaires. Finally, on the 22nd, they arrived. They gave me a letter from General Kusmanek and said they were sent to negotiate the conditions of surrender. Naturally, it was out of the question to enter into negotiations as to conditions, and I replied that the only terms could be absolute surrender to the will of the victor. As the parlementaries were exhausted, I asked them to sit down in my room and eat while I sent my officers to discuss the matter with General Kusmanek, who had only one course open to him—to agree.

"I consider it desirable to point out that during these discussions nothing was fired or blown up. If the explosions occurred, they were the result of fires which had been lighted before the discussions commenced."

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY AND VICEREINE.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

LADY WIMBORNE. LORD WIMBORNE.

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the liquidation of Banking Companies recently failed it may not be uninstructive to compare notes with some of the features which attended the winding up of companies during the period of the aftermath of speculation (1865-72) and those discernaible to-day in this city.

The golden summer of prosperity had given way to the winter of the greatest adversity for the prolonged period of seven years. During the first three years the gloom of the depression may not be unappropriately likened to the gloom of the arctic so far as credit and the commercial and monetary markets were concerned. Credit was absolutely at its nadir. Distrust had taken the place of trust, and as far as money or the circulating medium was concerned, it was hard indeed to obtain it. Trade was at a standstill and the first revival was to be dimly discerned at the close of 1869. At the commencement of 1866, after the first great shock of the collapse of speculation had subsided and people had begun to realise its blighting influence, and the consequent beggary and distress everywhere, the ephemeral concerns, each and all, began the slow and tedious process of liquidation. Some of the older monetary institutions which had existed years before the days of speculation, specially the old Bank of Bombay and the Commercial Banking Corporation, also came to grief. But apart from the Joint Stock concerns which began to wind up their affairs, there were a large number of merchants and traders who had to declare bankruptcy. As early as July 1865 it was realised by the Government that the ordinary machinery of the High Court, in its insolvency division, could not cope with the hundreds of insolvencies anticipated. There were some colossal bankruptcies already but these were being wound up under the conventional deed of composition by Trustees approved by the largest creditors. The largest of such a bankrupt estate was that of B. H. Cama who failed with a liability of three crores of rupees. It was known that many bankruptcies would not be far less than a crore and many more between 5 lakhs and 50 lakhs. It was realised that in order to liquidate these as fast as possible, so as to enable Bombay to breathe freely with a revival of credit, was absolutely essential. For such a purpose special machinery was imperative. So the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, with commendable promptitude passed a short Bill which came to be known as Act of 1865 but vulgarly styled "the Whitewashing Act." It was enacted that all liabilities above 5 lakhs shall be dealt with by special Trustees to be appointed at a Meeting of the creditors of a bankrupt. The Chairman of the Meeting was enjoined to present the Court a petition, soon after the holding of the Meeting, to confirm its proceedings and the appointment of the Trustees. Their principal duty was to ensure as speedy a liquidation of the bankrupt estate as was possible under the supervision of the Court. During the period of the liquidation they were ordered to every year a statement of accounts in the Court showing particulars of the assets realised and the liabilities paid. At the close of the liquidation a final account was ordered to be prepared and filed and notice thereof given to the creditors by public advertisement. The bankrupt was after such formality duly discharged, if there was no opposition. It may be stated that, though the Act was a special one and limited in its duration to two years only, over a hundred bankrupts with a liability of 5 lakhs and upwards availed themselves of it, and the phrase went that So-and-So "had taken the benefit of the Act." While brought into existence with the best of intentions, it must be regretfully observed that the benefit of the enactment was in not a few instances availed of by fraudulent insolvents. It was known that commercial ethics was at its very nadir. And such was the prevailing demoralisation that nobody considered himself worse than his neighbour for having passed under Act 28 of 1865. A large number of securities and scrips had become absolutely worthless, others had large liabilities hanging thereon. While in the case of those that were marketable their values had dwindled down to insignificant proportions. For instance, a bank or financial share which on a paid-up amount of Rs. 100 was, before the collapse, worth four times as much or double at the least, was to be had in the share bazar for a song, provided there was no liability attached thereto. A share or scrip which was worth from 200 to 400 rupees would sell in the market from 1 to 10 rupees and more. Intending bankrupts have been known to purchase a large number of such shares and inflating their liabilities so as to come within the Act. This practice was made easy by reason of the fact that at least in 75 cases out of 100 there were only allotment papers duly endorsed by the original allottees which passed from hand to hand. In other cases scrips were issued in exchange for allotment papers and it was in the case of the minority of concerns that transfers had taken place. Practically, therefore, it was the easiest thing for the bankrupt to debit in his books the purchase of the shares bought for a song at the inflated prices prevalent during the feverish speculation period. Thus many who took the benefit of the Act were dishonest. Thus an enactment originally intended for good became a by-word of reproach. It was fortunate, however, that its duration was limited to two years only. As the time approached for its expiry the number of insolvents who rushed to take its benefit was not inconsiderable.

As to insolvencies under 5 lakhs, they were all directly dealt with by the High Court. The Trustees under Act 28 were in their nature official Trustees under the supervision of the Court and responsible to the Court for any misconduct or misfeasance. But it was nobody's business at the time to bring some of the dishonest tribe of these official Trustees to book. People were so distressed and so tired of litigation, besides being beggared, that this class of Trustees went scot free. Thus they escaped the just punishment of the law which was their due. Not so those who went through the High Court. During the first six months after the collapse, say from July to December, 1865, Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, the famous barrister, the *facile princeps* of the Bombay bar, from 1859 to 1873, was appointed acting Judge. He presided all through his incumbency at the Insolvent Court which held its sittings once a week. The judge was Rhadamanthus like in his dealing with such of the insolvents as were proved to be dishonest by the opposing creditors. The discharge of many was postponed while others were sentenced to imprisonment under the Insolvency Act from a period of 3 to 12 months. In one case, as already stated in my previous letter, there was the most draconic sentence but which in after years was considered too harsh and accordingly remitted by the Government along with the restoration of the property. Mr. Anstey's treatment of dishonest insolvents was most salutary and struck terror among other persons intending to take the benefit of the Insolvency Act. They waited till his acting judgeship terminated. But it must be said that the learned judge was greatly instrumental in clearing the mercantile atmosphere of Bombay of its noxious miasma. He struck terror among the fraudulent and notably among the dishonest Company Directors of the day. Honesty had so far been at a discount that one despaired at the time whether it would ever return. Other signal examples were made of other fraudulent insolvents and company directors by an equally able and stern judge in the person of Mr. Tucker. In his time the most notorious case was that known as the insolvency of M. S. Kaka. Thus the Court of those days was not a little instrumental by its exemplary punishment of fraudulent insolvents and company directors in restoring credit and honesty. All these insolvencies were, of course, administered by the official assignee who no doubt had heavy work before him. The liquidation of joint stock companies was carried out either voluntarily or under the orders of the Court. In either case it was in very rare instances that the official assignee was also made the official liquidator, as seems to be the prevailing practice for the last few years. The official liquidators were either recognised public accountants of reputation or men of great integrity and unimpeachable character. Here and there was a liquidator whose conduct had to be noticed by the Court. Mr. Paul Edward Bendir was one such. He was official liquidator of half a dozen companies and a petition was filed by one of the creditors of a financial association against him. The hearing was before Mr. Justice Westropp. Needless to say that that entity escaped chastisement with the skin of his teeth. But more of official liquidators and liquidation in my next letter.—Yours etc.

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, 17th May 1915.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE TO FACE UM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present a Fine Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.
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THE DEWAS RAJ.

ENLARGEMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEVAS, May 16.

An interesting and important function in the opening of the enlarged Advisory Council by his Highness Malhar Rao Babasaheb Maharaj took place on the morning of Tuesday last in the Darbar Hall, when his Highness made a speech intimating to the members and officers assembled, the functions, duties and the constitution of the new Council.

In the beginning his Highness made a few observations on the general tone of the administration and wished the Council every success in its work.

Shrimant Khasesaheb Maharaj, His Highness's brother and Minister, then made a speech in the course of which he said:—

At the very outset I must offer my sincere thanks to his Highness firstly as a citizen and secondly as an officer of this State for the opening of this new Council an event unparalleled in the history of this State, which has for us a significance of its own. Before referring to the Council, I would like to make a few observations on the administration of this State for the past few years with a view to show the present progressive policy of our new Government. Any one who takes an impartial view of the past few years' administration and compares it with the present one shall unhesitatingly say that we have really marched a fair way on the path of improvement and general culture. This is mainly due in my opinion to the freedom with which his Highness has been of late associating with the people and owing in a great measure to the energetic, whole-hearted and zealous interest taken by the officials of the State towards the fulfilment of their duties, for which I cannot but congratulate them on this occasion. I cannot, however, but remark that the inspiration has been entirely drawn from his Highness, whose warm imagination, keen sympathy and great enthusiasm, have evidently put us on the right track of social and political existence.

SCOPE AND WORKING OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

Turning to the new Council I believe its existence has opened up quite a new and distinct page in the history of this State. The sacrifice is decidedly a great one on the part of his Highness and its merits must be rightly understood, and appreciated. It is not an easy thing to divest oneself of power as such a person is an exception to the general rule. We must however consider ourselves lucky that we are ruled by one who does not only persuade himself to hand over power when asked, demanded or requested by his subjects, but whose sole aim and object is that the people should be induced to claim it and as a matter of fact, does not even wait for that, but showers such blessings upon his subjects unsolicited. This new institution will also be a safeguard against the interests of an officer, who will have the satisfaction to know that he has rightly discharged his duties. In short this representative body is expected to work the salvation of the masses whom it represents. When talking of such terms, I cannot deny that we have been aiming at high ideals; that as such we shall be for a time the subjects of constant criticism and open laughter; I shall also not refuse but, the fact that our new born institution, has an atmosphere of sentiment around it, has proceeded purely from a disinterested motive I shall only thrice affirm. It must be added too that the qualities most needed for the success of constitutional Government are not the highest like heroic self-sacrifice, extraordinary genius, lofty generosity, or highest morality, but it is based upon altogether different attainments that will always make such institutions a perfect success. Perseverence, co-operation, compromise, love of practical improvement, are the essential attributes that must permeate through communities before such institutions can be firmly established. There is therefore little reason to linger on the probable issues of the various schemes we have set on foot. We have before us the glaring instance of successful Panchayats, a movement which was equally the subject of various speculations in the beginning, and yet we have vaded our way through all risks to ensure its safe working in our villages.'

ITS EDUCATIVE WORTH.

In conclusion I would advise the members of the Advisory Council to be enchained by no restrictions whatever regarding personalities, to be open, free and candid in demanding explanation on all those points which they in their opinion think fit to be cleared for public interest. In doing so, I sincerely hope that they will not be restrained by any misapprehensions of offending the official staff nor will they shrink from examining the decisions of the executive body merely because of its educative worth. The body though educated and highly enlightened cannot be expected to be infallible, and moreover does not know the exact local circumstances to render them just and right on all occasions. In cases therefore where local circumstances of time, place and circumstance really outweigh, mere external attributive and immediate causes to decide a case, the guidance, and timely understanding of the exact situation of a case by these representative members, will save the executive body many a erroneous judgment. In this connection therefore I have to tell you again what I have often told, that His Highness regards and has ever regarded the whole State as one compact family all the members of which should always be at liberty to advise each other irrespective of personal qualifications or without the reservation of offending the susceptibilities of any one.

After the Minister had thus addressed, some of the leading members of the Advisory Council including Messrs. Deshmukh, Tilak, Niphadkar and Kosarichandji spoke and the proceedings came to an end.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

LEAKAGE OF NEWS FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

Concerning the German and Austrian prisoners at Ahmednagar no information has been permitted publication in India since their internment. It appears, however, that there is a leakage of news to the Continent and that this news is of a lying and inflammatory character, says "The Englishman." That well-known German paper, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," has a column of occasional notes which it still entitles "Kleines Feuilleton" though the second word looks undoubtedly an alien enemy which ought to be banished by a really Indian newspaper. Towards the end of March there appeared in that column a letter under the heading "A cry for help from a Prisoner-of-War-Camp in India" with the following explanatory note:—"A Viennese family has received from one of its members, who is a prisoner of war in Ahmednagar, February 7th, which according to the "Neue Freie Presse" contains the following communication." There is no mistaking the arrangement of complaints made by the Austrian interned. He did not like the food, the accommodation or the work to be done. He did not like the late Austrian Consul because he came to the camp twice without apparently taking much notice of hysterical complaints; and he did not like the present Consul because he had not up to that time visited the camp at all. The letter does not appear to be merely the "grouse" of a man by nature discontented. There seems to be deliberate perversion for there is an almost childish mendacity in the references to the military guard—as being "frequently so drunk that they cannot stand straight"! The details of dietary are absurd and the story of the death of Heinrich Laley—provided that he existed and that he actually did die—is obviously untrue. The name of the writer is not given but some of the details may help to identify him. For instance, he begins:—"I am seizing an opportunity of sending you this letter through somebody who is going to Europe and carries this letter without the Censor reading it. When a short time ago I wrote to Mr. F. complaining about the miserable food, the Censor sent for me and tore up the letter before my eyes.....On October 1st I was despatched with sixty other pals to Ahmednagar, the journey taking two and a half days.....On October 4th we got into the Fort.....I engaged a young sailor to assist washing up pots and pans, Heinrich Laley, a young German, seventeen years of age." These autobiographical details ought to ensure the detection of this engaging correspondent and from this it should be possible to stop any further letters of this character being smuggled to the Continent. Or, it may of course be, that the "Neue Freie Presse" has invented the entire letter so as to save the trouble of obtaining anything sufficiently lurid from Ahmednagar!

GLADSTONE'S GRANDSON.

HOW THE COMMONS HEARD OF HIS DEATH.

Gladstone's grandson, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., was killed on the battlefield in Flanders in the second week of April. He was acting as a Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

These lines, entitled "From Generation to Generation," appeared in "The Times":—

"One gave long years with heart and brain,
One, youth's brief fiery blow
For freedom: whence the greater gain
Only the high gods know."

"The sad intelligence that Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, Liberal member for the Kilmarnock Burghs, had been killed in action was communicated to the Opposition leaders in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister," says "The Daily Telegraph," "in the following note written on an envelope and handed across the table:—

"'I have just heard that Gladstone was killed this morning.'

"An officer serving in the trenches when Lieutenant Gladstone was killed explains that it was by the bullet of a German sniper. Another officer belonging to the Rifle Brigade fell dead at the same time only a short distance away."

WHAT BETTER EPITAPH?

"What better epitaph," asks the "Westminster Gazette," "could there be for the grandson of Mr. Gladstone than the noble words which his illustrious ancestor used about the cause to which this country has now pledged its honour and the lives of its soldiers:—

"'We felt called upon to enlist ourselves on the part of the British nation as advocates and as champions of the integrity and independence of Belgium. And if we had gone to war we should have gone to war for freedom, we should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by tyrannous and lawless power. That is what I call a good cause, gentlemen. And though I detest war, and there are no epithets too strong, if you could supply me with them, that I will not endeavour to heap upon its head, in such a war as that, while the breath of my body is continued to me, I am ready to engage. I am ready to support it, I am ready to give all the help and aid I can to those who carry this country into it.'

"'I am ready, says the grandson thirty-five years later, 'to give my life.'".

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EARL GREY ON WAR.

FIGHTING FOR CIVILISATION

IMPERIAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

At the annual meeting of Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, held during mail week at Whitehall Rooms, Earl Grey (president) said we were fighting not in any selfish battle, but for ideals which were as precious to the whole civilised world as to ourselves.

Continuous progress of the institute was reported, the membership numbering over 10,000, and it was decided to raise the sum of £20,000 for the purpose of additional accommodation at the institute building.

Earl Grey said their annual meeting took place at a time when the country was plunged up to the very neck in the gravest crisis that had ever assailed our national existence. Whether we should emerge from that crisis alive or dead, as freemen or slaves, depended on the courage, resolution, and tenacity of our own people and of the nations with whom we were allied.

We had good reason to rejoice at the way in which our life and death struggle had been met in every portion of the Empire. The universal desire to help, that had shown itself everywhere in the United Kingdom and in every part of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, the abundant contributions of food, material, and men that had been lavishly poured into the lap of the Motherland from every quarter of the earth, had been staggering blows to poor, misled, bewildered, and astonished Germany, but they had been as birthday gifts to the remainder of the world. (Cheers.)

And why was the whole world of neutral nations watching with heartfelt hopes for our arms? Because we were fighting not the complete and conclusive triumph of in any selfish battle, but for ideals which were as precious to the whole civilised world as to ourselves. (Cheers.)

SIN TO PRAY FOR PEACE.

It was too soon to discuss conditions of peace. He agreed with Dr. Eliot, the ex-president of Harvard University, that it would be a sin to pray for peace until the barbarous and world-enslaving pretensions of the Germans had been killed. (Hear, hear.) Two prominent landmarks stood out in a manner that made them visible to all.

1. That no peace will be acceptable to us which is not also acceptable to the Oversea Dominions and India, who have rallied so splendidly to the Flag; and

2. That no peace will contain within its womb the germs of permanence, unless it is based on principles leading not in German fashion to an endeavour to secure our individual exclusive aggrandisement, but leading to the general benefit of humanity as a whole. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the war, if we were true to ourselves, we should be more powerful than we had ever been before. Let us so act as to give the whole world good reason for its confidence that our powerful arm would never be used for the purpose of pressing foreign peoples down, but, on the contrary, would ever be used for the purpose of lifting them up by securing to them the same blessings of fair and equal opportunity that we might endeavour to obtain for ourselves. (Cheers.)

Primarily the aim of the institute was to keep the Empire as a solid integral unit, to keep its force effective and efficient for the disinterested service of mankind, so that the smallest and weakest community should look with hope, confidence, and affection to the administration of British rule. (Cheers.) On what did the greatness of the Empire depend? On the greatness of its ideals and on the adequacy of its organised force to protect every portion of it against the greed and vindictiveness of the aggressor, and that in turn depended on the existence of a strongly developed sense of Imperial consciousness in every portion of the Empire.

How to foster and promote that sense of Imperial consciousness, on which the maintenance of our Empire and the hope of its organic union depend, had been the daily problem of the Council of the Institute. It was hardly necessary to point out the close intimacy between Imperial consciousness and Imperial defence.

Where all of the British communities overseas had done so well it would be invidious to make comparisons, but, without giving offence to any one, he would like to point out that Rhodesia, where the institute had a larger percentage of fellows to white population than any other portion of the Empire, had also contributed to the Army the largest percentage of soldiers. As another illustration of that truth, take the British community in the independent Republic of Guatemala. In that Republic before the war broke out there were resident eighty two British male subjects of the age of manhood. Thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of the corresponding secretary of the institute, Captain Jenkins, eighty out of the eighty-two were fellows of the institute, and also thanks to his energy fifty-six had left their homes and crossed the Atlantic at an average cost to themselves of over £50, in order that they might, if necessary, shed their blood for the cause of civilisation. (Loud cheers.)

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

Fear of German aggression was the principal cause that prompted the institute to make an organised effort to increase the membership among the British communities overseas, with the view of strengthening the Empire in its preparations against the day of possible conflict. The outbreak of war had more than justified the efforts of the institute, and, together with its sister organisations, the Victoria League and the Overseas Club, was doing Imperial work of real value. (Cheers.)

Earl Grey concluded by expressing high appreciation of the work of Sir J. Bevan Edwards, the retiring chairman of the council, and he was glad to know that he would be succeeded by Sir Charles Lucas, whose high character, Imperial work, and great experience would make him an ideal chairman.

Sir John Taverner, in seconding the adoption of the council's report which was approved, suggested that meetings should be held in various parts of the country in order to obtain more provincial support.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

ALARM OVER IMPENDING CHANGE IN BULGARIA.

The impression that a marked change in the policy of Bulgaria is impending gains ground daily, writes "The Times" correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula from Sofia. The former almost universal belief in the invincibility of Germany, which has been largely due to opinions held in military circles, has latterly shown signs of weakening here, and the conviction is beginning to prevail that time is on the side of the Entente Powers, whose greater resources will tell with the protraction of the struggle.

The reception of M. Malinoff and M. Gueshoff by King Ferdinand is believed to foreshadow an approaching reconstruction of the Cabinet. It is anticipated that the Stambolovist members will retire. The admission of M. Gennadieff is in any case excluded.

Owing to the bitter experience of recent years, there is a strong desire for peace in this country, but the nation has always sympathized with the Entente Powers, and would express its sentiments more readily but for the hostile attitude of a section of the Continental Press, which by provoking rejoinders on the part of Bulgarian journals has tended to keep alive unhappy memories.

A similar unfortunate effect has been produced by the incessant influx of refugees from Macedonia. But the course of events, especially the bombardment of the Dardanelles, has caused all parties to realize that the policy of neutrality cannot indefinitely be prolonged.

The symptoms of a coming change greatly alarm the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, and desperate efforts are now being made to compromise Bulgaria in the eyes of the Entente Powers by provoking hostilities with Serbia. Large sums have been spent in an endeavour to organize revolts in Macedonia, where it had been hoped to bring about fresh trouble in the nea future. The miserable condition of the refugees renders them an easy prey to these insidious designs. The Bulgarian Government, however, is resolved not to allow its hand to be forced, and has ordered rigorous measures to be taken to disarm the refugees and to prevent the passage of bands. All is now quiet on the frontier. Quarantine has been imposed in the Strumnitza district, owing to the danger of the introduction of epidemics from Serbia.

THE ARABIAN KNIGHT.

BOGUS AMBASSADOR ARRESTED.

STATE VISIT IN PARIS.

The arrest of a clever swindler named Parisot has disclosed an amazing series of adventures of which he is the sorry hero. Beginning life as a sailor, Ernest Parisot left the French merchant navy for the English, deserted, travelled all round the world, and was captured at Port Said on his way from Japan. Sent into confinement in South Africa, he made his escape, and worked his passage on a cargo boat, which, however, was wrecked in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Parisot never forgot his forced visit to Arabia, and in later years put to considerable account the visions he had, or imagined, of Oriental magnificance and glamour.

But his early experiments on the gullibility of his fellows were made in homelier style. Returning to France, Parisot, by dint of shady dealings, made his first haul out of a respectable manufacturer at Lille, and later blossomed into advertisement manager of an important railway company.

Soon he deemed it prudent to disappear, but two years later he was endeavouring to float an "International Railway Company" at Basle. Police inquisitiveness made Switzerland too warm for him, and Parisot returned once more to his own country. He opened a company promoting agency, which gave him an almost unlimited field for his dishonest practices. Despite eight or nine convictions and sentences by default the man contrived to keep out of prison.

STATE VISIT TO THE ELYSEE.

The war broke out, and Parisot, remembering his adventure in Arabia, decided that the moment was propitious for putting his long-meditated plans into execution. Gifted with a ready tongue and undeniable good looks he did not doubt of their success for an instant, and so the beginning of September found Parisot at Bordeaux, posing as Prince Zahir, Prime Minister of "Ferid I. King of Arabia". One hardly knows which to marvel at most, the impostor's cool audacity or the ignorance and foolishness of the good people—and they were many—who welcomed, indeed lionised him, without a shadow of suspicion in their minds.

On October 30 last Parisot, or "Prince Zahir," had the impudence to present himself ceremoniously at the Elysee in order to lay before President Poincare his credentials from the King of Arabia. The special audience which he demanded of the President was refused. Meanwhile the "Prince" had offered, "in the name of his king," to supply the French Government with 50,000 Arab horses for the cavalry, as well as cattle and other provisions for the army. Nothing daunted by a refusal, Parisot continued to make friends in certain sections of French society, where he made an impression by the imposing collection of seals and diplomatic papers which he was careful always to leave about his hotel rooms in sufficient prominence.

In due course he made known to financiers that his master Ferid I. had ordered the constitution of a bank with a capital of 12,500,000 dourus (£2,900,000). Tempting interest was offered, of course, with royal commissions to brokers, with decorations, orders and distinctions for all who aided the undertaking.

THE £2,000 BODYGUARD.

Subscriptions flowed merrily into Zahir's coffers, when one day an army captain who had secured, for the modest sum of £600, 50,000 hectares of land in Arabia, together with the title of Count of Terym and the rank of "Marshal of the King's Camp," became suspicious of such fabulous promises and discovered, after inquiry, that the Kingdom of Arabia was non-existent.

Another resident of Bordeaux, a respectable merchant, who had subscribed £2,000 for the organisation and arming of 700 men as a bodyguard for the Viceroy of Arabia, has not yet recovered from his amazement and disappointment at the shattering of his dreams of the honours which were to be showered on him by the Oriental potentate.

Besides Parisot, a friend and accomplice of the latter, has been arrested. Papers were found on him conferring on him the title of Comte d'Anghor and Grand Dignitary of the Kingdom of Arabia and Syria, Commander of the Military Order of St. Paul. This man's "credentials" contained the following phrase: "We pray God to favour his mission and keep him under His holy protection"!

MALAYA'S GIFT TO THE ARMY.

A SQUADRON OF 15 AIRCRAFT.

A Central News telegram from Penang states that Malaya is presenting to the British Army Council a gift of fifteen aircraft, the money of which is being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions in the Colony and States. The response has been enthusiastic and all races and classes are co-operating in this most popular movement.

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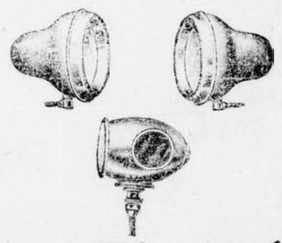

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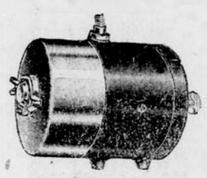

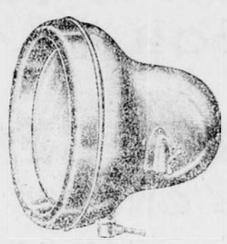

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NO RISK OF DIMINISHED SUPPLIES

A belief is prevalent that in the near future the Turkish, or, as it is more correctly described, the Macedonian cigarette will become, if not quite unprocurable, at least a rarity. There is in fact no ground for such a supposition.

According to Mr. Teofani, the state of affairs with regard to Oriental tobacco is this. The Macedonian leaf—it is to be known by that name in future—comes from Kavala, which was ceded to Greece after the late war, and the Hellenic Government has so improved and extended the cultivation of the tobacco plant that the yield is now far better than it was under Ottoman rule. While it is true that the export of the leaf from Smyrna has come to a standstill on account of the war, there is still enough Macedonian tobacco stored in this country to meet normal demands over a period of three years. The Germans have made efforts to capture the trade and transmit supplies to their own country through Italy, but without success. In the meantime the industry is flourishing. The stores are full, and the present harvest, a good one, will be ready for transport in October, and it is hoped that by then arrangements will have been made to get it away. It is expected that after the war Macedonian tobacco will decline in price because, in Mr. Teofani's words, "there will be no Turkey, there will be wider fields better cultivated, and there will be no Regie to interfere."

Meantime the real difficulty is not the tobacco leaf, but the paper supply. Cigarette paper comes from France, and the best brands can now be obtained only with difficulty. Spain and Italy have tried without success to produce a first-class cigarette paper, and in the near future the smoker will have to be content with a slightly inferior wrapping.

More than a score of the British Colonies produce tobacco in ever-increasing quantities, though only two of them, Cape Province and Rhodesia, grow the Turkish plant. The growing of Turkish tobacco was begun in Cape Province as a serious industry in 1906 under Government supervision. The industry developed, and during the year 1910-11 67,000lb. weight of tobacco was produced. The growing of Virginia tobacco has been carried on with great success in Nyasaland, and the export of the leaf from the colony is steadily increasing. The Imperial Tobacco Company purchases from one-half to two-thirds of the total output of Nyasaland, for which there is a ready sale in this country. The company has its own purchasing station in the colony and secured the larger portion of last year's harvest of 3 3/4 million pounds valued at £94,000 odd. The industry began to be developed in Nyasaland at about the same time as in Cape Province, and at first the yields were consumed locally.

In Cyprus efforts are now being made to revive the tobacco industry which was once a flourishing one, and further attempts are to be made to develop suitable land in Australia. War Office conditions have recently been modified so as to enables satisfactory qualities grown in the Colonies and Protectorates to be used for the service of the troops if the tenders are satisfactory.

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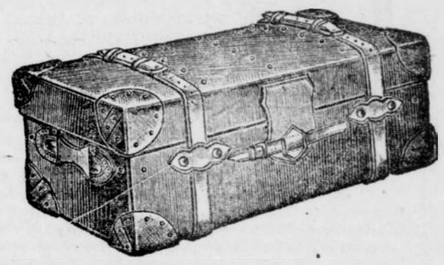

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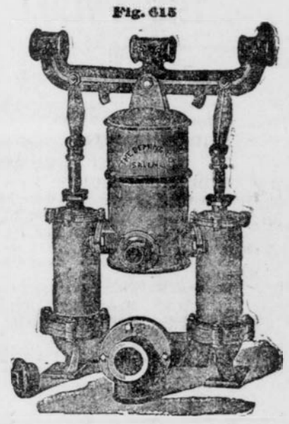

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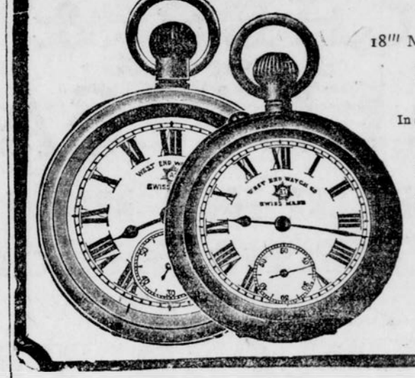

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